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1897
August — December

1898
January, February

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS



GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI. — The members of the Society of Dilettanti, now in the one hundred and fifty-sixth year of its existence, determined some time ago to compile and print, from the archives of the Society, a full history of its activity since its foundation. The work was entrusted to Mr. Lionel Cust, under the editorship of Mr. Sidney Colvin, who was secretary of the Society from 1891 to 1896. It will show fully the place which the Society has held both in the promotion and publication of archaeological discoveries, and in the social history of the country, and will be illustrated with photogravures of some fifteen of the Society's historical portraits, including the three famous Sir Joshuas, seven or eight by George Knapton, two by Lawrence, the admirable portrait of J. S. Morritt by Shee, and the well-known "Sir Edward Ryan" of the late Lord Leighton. A limited number of copies will be offered during the present autumn to the general public through Messrs. Macmillan. (*Athen.* September 18, 1897.)

THE EXPORTATION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM ITALY. — The Rome correspondent of the *Times* writes under date November 26: "An important decision regarding the export duties laid on such articles of commerce as fall under the very vague and elastic heading of 'antiquities' has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals in Rome. As is known to all who have attempted to purchase such articles here, the export duty of 20 per cent. levied on them by a law which is an inheritance from the Papal Government is not only a grave charge but one which it is sometimes

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Current Archaeological Literature are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, JR., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Mr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, Dr. GEORGE A. REISNER, Professor HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, and the Editors.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published after March 1, 1898.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see p. 158.

embarrassing to determine, the value of such things being purely fantastic. The law, known as the Pacca edict, applies only to the late Papal territory, each one of the ancient realms of Italy having still its ancient regulation, the duty from Tuscany being 1 per cent., and that from the former Austrian possessions *nil*. The Roman Court has decided that it only applies to such objects as are recognized as 'precious,' *i. e.* as of exceptional artistic or historical value. The limitation is as vague as the old definition, and perhaps the best results of the decision will be to compel the Government to pass a general and rational law, under which the possessor of an object having value from its antiquity shall be free to carry it out of Italy. Professor Villari, when Minister of Public Instruction, proposed a sensible and comprehensive law which, while imposing a small duty and the necessity of a permission to export, for the purpose of controlling the exportation of the heirlooms of the nation, made it indispensable for the Government either to purchase or permit the exportation. This law, like most of those which the public good has called for, has ever since lain covered by the petty legislation for electoral purposes, which impedes all useful reforms other than those demanded by the constituents of the ministerial deputies. If an object is precious and indispensable to the honor or history of Italy, it is reasonable that its exportation should be prevented, but only by purchase, for it is an outrage that a man may not dispose, according to his interests or necessities, of articles which are his unquestionable property." (*The Architect*, quoted in *American Architect and Building News*, January 8, 1895.)

AUSTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Austrian Archaeological Institute has been founded, with headquarters at Vienna. Professor Otto Benndorf has been appointed Director. The Institute began its activity with the year 1898. Its official organ is the *Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien*, the first number of which appears March 31, 1898. This publication supersedes the *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn*.

ITALIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Italian Society of Numismatists will begin shortly, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Naples, the publication of the *Corpus Numorum Italicorum*, in which all the coins struck by the ancient and modern mints of Italy will be collected and illustrated. (*Athen*. January 8, 1898.)

GERMAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—Prominent representatives of Oriental and Biblical research in Germany, among them Wellhausen, Delitzsch, Kittel, Socin, Hommel, Nöldeke, and others, have united in the publication of an Appeal, the object being the organization of a "Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft." This society proposes to be national in character, and by the establishment of local unions in the larger cities, and by securing a large number of contributing members throughout the empire, expects not only to awaken a wider and deeper interest in the remnants and remains of ancient civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, in Mesopotamia and

Western Asia in general, as well as in Egypt, but, further, to secure the necessary funds to make excavations and bring monumental relics of these civilizations to the museum in Berlin. Hitherto German scholars have been compelled, as a rule, to depend for their working materials in this department on the expeditions which the governments or private liberality in England, France, and America have sent to the East. Lack of funds and of organization and coöperation has made the Germans mere lookers-on in this eager search and research. The Appeal in question draws attention to the wealth of Oriental antiquities deposited in the museums of London, Paris, and New York, silently contrasting this with the lack of such raw and original material in German collections. A preliminary commission has already been sent East by the "Orient-Komité," an organization on a smaller scale that has in recent years been supported by a few wealthy Germans. The Appeal declares that it shall be the purpose of the new society (1) to study Oriental antiquities in general, and Biblical archaeology in particular; (2) to secure monuments of Oriental antiquity especially for the Berlin museum, and possibly for collections that may be founded in other parts of the empire; (3) to popularize the results and investigations in Oriental research and arouse a general interest in these investigations. The Prussian Cultus Ministry has warmly approved of this project, and Prince Heinrich von Schönaich-Carolath has accepted the Presidency of the Gesellschaft. (*Nation*, March 17, 1898. Cf. *Berl. Phil. W.* February 19, 1898; *Athen.* February 19, 1898.)

CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS. — Rome has been designated as the place for holding the twelfth international congress of orientologists, to be held in 1899. A report of the organization of the Italian executive committee is contained in *J. Asiat.* neuvième série, X, pp. 244-246.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT DORCHESTER. — The 1897 meetings of the Archaeological Institute were held early in August at Dorchester. General P. M. Rivers gave an address concerning certain square camps which he had excavated. The Society visited the Roman amphitheatre, the area of which is about 210 feet by 150 feet. The site of the Roman Walls of the ancient Durnovaria was traversed and examined. The churches of St. George and St. Peter, as well as the Museum, were visited. Professor Boyd Dawkins gave an address upon the present stage of prehistoric archaeology, in which he contended that the bridge over the gap between paleolithic and neolithic man is to be sought in Southern Asia rather than in Europe. The Society made several other excursions to neighboring points of archaeological interest. Addresses were made by Dr. Cox on the "Treatment of English Cathedral Churches during the Victorian Age," and the Reverend Sir Talbot Baker on the "House of the Vestals in the Forum at Rome and the Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Excavation thereof," the Reverend A. Du Boulay Hill on the "Recent Discovery of a Saxon Church at Bremore Church, Some Four Miles from Salisbury." (*Athen.* August 7, 14, 1897.)

NECROLOGY. — **Von Sallet.** — “We ought to have recorded earlier the decease of Professor von Sallet, the Keeper of the Coins at the Berlin Museum, and editor of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, who died on November 25, in his fifty-sixth year.” (*Athen*. December 25, 1897.)

R. Adamy. — Dr. Rudolf Adamy, the Inspector of Darmstadt Museum and Professor of the History of Art, has just died at the early age of not quite forty-eight years. Dr. Adamy was the author of a number of publications on art; but his principal work is *Die Architektonik auf historischer und ästhetischer Grundlage*, published in two volumes. (*Athen*. January 22, 1898.)

J. Burckhardt. — The well-known author of *Cultur der Renaissance in Italien* and of the *Cicerone*, died at Basel, August 8, 1897. A sympathetic notice of his work is given by H. Wölfflin in *Rep. f. K.* 1897, pp. 341–346.

A. Postolakas. — The distinguished Greek numismatist, Achilleus Postolakas, died at Athens at the beginning of this month. He pursued his studies mostly in Germany, and having been in constant communication with the German Archaeological Institute, he bequeathed to it his valuable library. Postolakas was for many years Director of the Numismatic Museum of Athens, and when the great theft of coins took place there ten years ago he had the mortification of being arrested, and was only set at liberty when the actual thief was caught at Paris. Postolakas was, however, so deeply hurt that he resigned his post. At the funeral the Vice-Director of the Numismatic Museum delivered an oration, and Professor Dörpfeld made a speech in honor of the deceased in German. (*Athen*. August 28, 1897.)

EGYPT

RECENT DISCOVERIES. — The last year has been a most remarkable one in the history of Egyptian archaeology. The objects of the “New Race” (Petrie) class found by Petrie and Quibell at Ballus and Negadah have been brought into connection with those found at Abydos by Amélineau by means of the results of De Morgan’s excavations at Negadah. Thereby the “New Race” is proven to be not only Libyan, but Egyptian. This whole group of discoveries has been shown by Sethe and Borchardt to belong to the first three Egyptian dynasties. One tomb at Negadah has been shown by Borchardt to belong to Menes. Thus, we have in the last year recovered sufficient archaeological material to establish the characteristics of the art of the oldest known period of Egyptian history. (Letter from G. A. REISNER, February 17, 1898.)

ABYDOS. — **The Tomb of Osiris.** — M. E. Amélineau, the French Egyptologist, who announced recently the discovery of the tomb of Osiris at Abydos, in Egypt, has sent to the *Journal Égyptien* the following account of his find:

“Everybody who has had a little education, or has read a little, knows, or at least has heard of, the legend of Osiris. The benevolent god, benign-

nant and charming, to whom is generally attributed the progress of civilization in the Nile Valley, who taught his contemporaries how to cultivate the earth, to enjoy the rural pleasures, to charm their leisures and to forget their fatigues with the help of simple and touching songs, has been considered up to the present time more as a creation of the imagination than as a real, mortal being. The part which in the succession of centuries the religious traditions of humanity made him play some ten thousand years ago, was not calculated to increase the belief in his reality. But hereafter it will be difficult to doubt that Osiris, Isis, his sister-wife, and Horus, their son, lived in reality, and played at least partially the parts with which legends and traditions have credited them.

"The Egyptian texts speak very often of Osiris's tomb, which is designated under the name of 'staircase of the great god.' They add that the high officials that lived a short time after that epoch desired greatly to be buried near Osiris, who had preceded them in life and in death. I discovered on the first of January of this year this famous staircase, and the next day I struck a monument which cannot leave any doubt as to the destination of the tomb which my excavations brought to light.

"Two years ago I had already begun a very important work, if we consider only the number of cubic metres of sand removed, and my diggings on one side had stopped at a point 3 or 4 m. from a large tomb. During my previous excavations, I had found a great number of traces of Osiris worship, but they could be explained by the general devotion that people of Abydos as well as other parts of Egypt had for the god of the dead, who was also called sometimes 'the Universal Lord,' because men are all submitted to death's law. During the whole of last year my time was devoted to works which I did not expect would last so long, and it was only this year that I was able to resume what was left uncompleted.

"The hill under which was hidden Osiris's tomb is about 180 m. in length by 160 m. in width, and is here and there 7 or 8 m. high. It was composed of millions upon millions of small jars and earthen vases, also some large ones mixed up with sand and few rare pieces of stone. From the first days of the excavations, in December last, pieces of pottery of all shapes, entire or broken, were found, bearing inscriptions written in hieroglyphic or hieratic signs. Large numbers of pieces mentioned the name of Osiris and were due to the priests, while a smaller number of pieces bore the name of Amon-Ra. A few of these inscriptions mentioned the house of Osiris. Among Egyptians a term generally used to designate tombs was 'eternal houses.' These discoveries impressed me so strongly that as far back as December 2 I recorded in the diary which I keep of my excavations, the belief that I was going to come across Osiris's tomb. If my discoveries had only related to a general worship, I would not have found the double (Ka) name of King Menes among the débris; I would not have found that the worship of the dead buried under the hill had lasted until the end of the Egyptian empire. In spite of all these proofs, I lacked yet the details given in the Egyptian texts.

"The tomb was in shape a large rectangle, and on the four sides of it were series of tombs which would number about two hundred. Moreover, the necropolis, known in the country under the name of Om-el-Gaab-el-Gharby, contained the sepulchres of persons of very high rank, among them kings, the stelés of which I discovered two years ago. So this first point was settled. On January 1 appeared this fortunate staircase mentioned by the texts. The next day I discovered a unique monument. It was a granite monolith in the shape of a bed decorated with the head and legs of a lion. On this bed was lying a mummy bearing what is known as the white crown, holding in his hands, which came out of the case, a flagellum and a pastoral cane. Near the head were two hawks, and two more were at the feet. The dead was designated by the inscription: 'Osiris the Good Being.' The hawks were labelled: 'Horus, avenger of his father,' and the goddess Isis is also designated by her name.

"This monument is 1.70 m. in length and about 1 m. in width and height. The tomb itself has the shape of a dwelling, with a courtyard in front. It contained fourteen rooms and the staircase, five rooms to the north, five to the south, and four to the east. The western face was open. The two extremities, south and north, were closed by a wall on the east side. The tomb was about 13 m. in length, 12 m. in width, and 2.50 m. in depth. There were evidences of fire in it. I found at the bottom of the rooms indisputable proof of the work of spoliators. This fact of the tomb having been destroyed by fire has rendered sterile a great part of my labor. This is to be lamented, and the case is hopeless; for what is lost is lost forever.

"It is not without a deep emotion on my part that this holy sepulchre of Egypt was brought to light by my workmen, who did not even suspect the importance of the discovery. The emotion I felt at the thought that I was touching soil sacred for thousands of generations was rendered more intense when I considered that my discovery came just in time to prove that what have been called my theories, my theses, were not pure, unsupported theories and sensational theses, but unquestionably realities proved by facts. Such are in a nutshell the main points of my discoveries."

The *Journal Égyptien*, in printing M. Amélineau's letter, makes these comments:

"We give the facts such as they are stated by M. Amélineau. We must remember that Mariette spent much time and money at Abydos in his researches for the tomb of Osiris. The discovery of M. Amélineau, astonishing as it may appear, is a possibility, and in accordance with the records of all the ancient authors and the belief of most Egyptologists, unless this tomb is proved, after more complete investigation of the epigraphic documents exhumed, to be a sanctuary erected at a later date to Osiris. If it is the tomb of Osiris, it must be still more archaic than the tomb of Negadah discovered last year by Mr. J. de Morgan, and also much older in style than all the tombs explored so far by M. Amélineau himself at Abydos. On these points more details are needed." (*New York Sun*, March 6, 1898.)

AMÉLINEAU'S EXCAVATIONS. — M. Amélineau has been allowed to continue his excavations. The rich materials which he found last year are for the most part on sale in Paris. No record was made of the position of the objects. No plans were made on the spot of the buildings excavated. The objects have not been numbered or catalogued. M. Maspero in the *Revue Critique* has just expressed the sharpest condemnation of M. Amélineau's excavations. But in spite of all that, M. Amélineau continues to destroy monuments which are of the utmost importance for Egyptian history. According to a report of the *Journal Égyptien* of Cairo (supposed to be written by Amélineau himself), Amélineau has this year discovered the tomb of Osiris, — a building with a staircase, a sarcophagus with a granite figure of Osiris lying on top of it, and a large number of inscriptions. A number of objects of the Old Empire, supposed to come from Amélineau's excavations, have lately been sold by Arab dealers in Cairo. A head of a king's statue of the Old Empire, the only one known to exist, has been bought for the McGregor collection (England). (REISNER.)

DENDERAH. — **Excavations.** — Mr. Petrie, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, has been excavating at Denderah, and has found a number of tombs of the sixth and eleventh dynasties. (REISNER.)

KOM-EL-AHMAR, NEAR KOPTOS. — **Excavations.** — Mr. Quibell has been excavating. (REISNER.)

SUEZ. — **Excavations to be Undertaken.** — Mr. Goleniscief has received permission to excavate in this neighborhood, and probably expects to find Persian or cuneiform inscriptions. (REISNER.)

TANIS. — **Americans to Excavate.** — The American Exploration Society of Philadelphia has received permission to excavate, but the work has been delayed owing to differences in regard to objects to be removed to America. (REISNER.)

SAQQARAH. — **Tombs of the Sixth Dynasty.** — The Services des Antiquités has excavated two tombs of the sixth dynasty. (REISNER.)

BERSHEH. — **Antiquities of the Middle Empire.** — The Arab dealer Farrag has been conducting excavations in partnership with the Services des Antiquités; and a large number of wooden sarcophagi, canopic chests; and other objects of the Middle Empire have been found. (REISNER.)

Tomb of Amenophis II. — In addition to the tomb of Thothmes III, the *Reforme* (Cairo newspaper, March, 1898) has announced the discovery, by M. Loret, of the tomb of Amenophis II, together with the mummy and the sarcophagus of that king. (REISNER.)

CAIRO. — **The New Museum.** — M. Loret, the Director appointed to succeed M. de Morgan, assumed charge of the Museum in October, 1897. The New Museum building was begun April 1, 1897, and will probably require three years to build. It is situated in the city, near the Kasr-en-Nil

bridge. The international committee appointed to catalogue the Museum collections began work on November 1, 1897. (REISNER.)

The Museum.—Prospective Investigations.—We read in recent issues of the *Egyptian Gazette* (January 22–25) that the building of the new museum at Kasr el-Nil has been suspended for three months, in view of some question about the remuneration of the engineer in charge; that Mr. John Ross of Alexandria has asked for the government's license to excavate a site in the desert about two days' journey to the southwest of Cairo, he bearing all the expenses, and dividing with the government any treasure that may be found; and that Sir Benjamin Baker is on his way to Upper Egypt to ascertain if the waterfall at the cataracts is available for industrial purposes. (*Nation*, February 24, 1898.)

ANTINOË.—Excavations.—Gayet has been continuing his excavations in behalf of the Musée Guimet. (REISNER.)

MUSÉE GUIMET.—Le Musée Guimet has received a collection of Roman-Egyptian antiquities, excavated at Antinoë by Gayet at the expense of M. Guimet, and a collection of objects found in Cappadocia by Ernest Chantre. (*R. Hist. d. Rel.* XXXVI, 296.)

DESHÂSHEH.—Excavations by W. M. Flinders Petrie.—In the *Archaeological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund for 1896–97*, pp. 21–22, W. M. F. Petrie describes his excavations at Deshâsheh, a short distance south of Ahnâs. Here he opened about one hundred and fifty tombs of the fifth dynasty. The principal results were the statues of the prince Nenkeftka and his son Nenkeftek, found in the *serdab* of his tomb. Many coffins of the same age were obtained. The tools left behind by the grave-diggers of the fifth dynasty were also recovered, and many other lesser objects of interest were found. "The most important conclusion, historically, is that nearly half of the people at that time were in the habit of cutting the bodies of the dead more or less to pieces; in some cases sundering every bone from its fellow, and wrapping each in cloth before rearranging them. No such practice was suspected before among the Egyptians, and it points to a cannibal ancestry. The details were discussed in the *Contemporary Review* for June." A large part of the work at Deshâsheh was in copying the tombs of Anta and Shedû, two princes of the nome. Altogether 150 feet length of drawings, 5 feet high, was done. The subjects are interesting, one being a fine battle and siege scene.

OXYRHYNCHUS.—Papyri.—The *Archaeological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund for 1896–97*, pp. 1–12, contains an account by B. P. Grenfell of Oxyrhynchus and its papyri. The buildings of the town are almost completely destroyed, and few antiquities of any value were found even in tombs, for most of the tombs had been plundered. The papyri were found in rubbish heaps. Those papyri which were buried under more than a few feet of earth were ruined by moisture. Some hundreds of thousands of fragments are dismissed as practically useless. Of the rest, the greater part

are Greek. Some three hundred of these are literary, and belong for the most part to the first three centuries after Christ. About half of these are Homeric, a few are Byzantine. The various non-literary fragments number some two thousand, belonging to the first seven centuries after Christ. About thirty Latin papyri were found, including a fragment of the first book of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Almost no Hieratic and Demotic papyri, and few Coptic papyri were found. A fragment of the fourth book of Thucydides is published by A. S. Hunt, pp. 13-20.

HERMOPOLIS MAGNA. — **Ptolemaic Inscription.** — Jouguet adds to the documents collected by Strack, *Die Dynastie der Ptolemaeer*, a dedicatory inscription from Hermopolis, which has been wrongly restored in *B.C.H.* XX, pp. 177-191. The names should be Ptolemy XIII., Philometor, and Cleopatra Tryphaena. Some readings in Strack, No. 142, are also corrected. (*B.C.H.* XXI, pp. 166-168).

SYOUT. — **The Artist Ammonius.** — The marble statue mentioned in *B.C.H.* XX, 249, has arrived at Gizeh. It has no artistic value, but contains a new artist's signature of the time of Severus. It is carved on the right knee, and reads: Ἀμμώνιος | Ἀπολλοφάνου | ἐποίη. (*B.C.H.* XXI, pp. 166-168).

BABYLONIA

NEW VERSION OF THE BABYLONIAN ACCOUNT OF THE DELUGE. — In *The Independent*, January 20, 1898, Father V. Scheil publishes the cuneiform text and English translation of the fragment of a new version of the story of the Deluge, found by him in Sippara. This text is a copy, dated in the time of King Ammizaduga, about 2140 B.C. The original of the Sippara version of the story may be much older. The tablet is discussed and the new version compared with other versions by Morris Jastrow, Jr., in *The Independent*, February 10 and 17, 1898.

MESOPOTAMIA

HATRA. — **Ruins of the City.** — The ruins of Hatra, south of Mosul, are described by Ch. Jacquerel, *R. Arch.* XXXI, 1897, pp. 343-352 (7 cuts). There were two walls about the city. The outer one is now visible only as a slight rise of the ground, but a large part of the inner wall, with twenty-one towers, still exists. Within the city the most important building is the palace, considerable remains of which exist. The plan shows three large halls side by side, with some smaller rooms between them and a fourth hall behind. This last is surrounded by two walls. The halls were covered by barrel vaults, now in ruins. No domes or cupolas are seen in the city. The arches are built of carefully cut *voussoirs*, and the palace walls faced with carefully laid, well cut stones. The ornamentation of cornices and the like shows strong Greek influence. A peculiar kind of adornment consists of human masks or busts in relief on the *voussoirs* of arches or the squared stones of walls. Some of the acanthus leaves of entablatures are very rich.

PERSIA

FRENCH MONOPOLY OF EXCAVATIONS.— . . . By an agreement with the Shah of Persia, and in return for a considerable sum of money paid by the French Government, France now obtains the monopoly of archaeological explorations in Persia; and M. J. de Morgan, late director of excavations in Egypt, has been appointed to superintend the excavations in Persia. It will be remembered that M. Dieulafoy and his wife made very important discoveries at Susa, where he unearthed a palace of the date of Darius, in which were found decorations in the form of colored tiles and other objects of interest. We presume, however, that M. de Morgan, who has taken so much interest in the study of the very earliest period of Egyptian history, will not content himself with the study of a period so relatively late as that of the Achaemenian dynasty, but will hope to find remains of the earliest civilized inhabitants. It will be remembered that many believe that the Sumelian element in early Babylonian history came from the region of Susa; and Elamite dynasties again and again ruled over Babylonia long before its conquest by Cyrus. (*The Independent*, September 16, 1897.)

PALESTINE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.— **Quarterly Statement.**— The quarterly *Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund for July announces that the explorations at Jerusalem have ceased on account of the termination of the firman permitting them, but that application has been made to the Porte for leave to undertake excavations elsewhere. It has been a source of regret that no specimens of Hebrew writing have been discovered in the course of the work. Just at the close, however, a carnelian seal was found with a name inscribed in characters of the sixth century B.C., according to Professor Sayce, or “about 450 B.C., or from the time of Ezra,” according to Colonel Conder. A preliminary account, by M. Clermont-Ganneau, of the extraordinary fifth-century mosaic map of Christian Palestine, Egypt, and possibly Asia Minor, recently discovered at Madeba, a Moabite city to the east, endeavors to identify some of the geographical names displayed. A plan of Jerusalem in this map may throw light on the disputed questions connected with its topography. Other articles are on the water of Jacob’s Well, the Damascus railways, and the length of the Jewish cubit, by Colonel Watson. By a comparison of a large number of fresh Syrian barleycorns with some taken from an Egyptian grave of the third century of our era, he concludes that it was very nearly 17.79 inches long. The barleycorn, it may be added, his researches lead him to believe, is the best natural object which could have been selected as a unit of measure. (*Nation*, August 12, 1897.)

JERUSALEM.— **Explorations.**— The last published *Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund is devoted principally to the report by Dr. Bliss

of his diggings in Jerusalem. An attempt to find the tomb of David and the kings of Judah was a failure, perhaps because it was begun too late, just before the expiration of the firman giving authority to dig, and perhaps because the search was made under a mistaken notion as to where it was to be looked for. M. Clermont-Ganneau writes a letter to *The Athenaeum* arguing that the digging was done in the wrong place, and that the tomb is a deep pit with chambers which can probably be found within the curve made by the tunnel of Siloam, which was bent at an angle not easily explainable, except on the theory that it was necessary to avoid the tomb of the kings. The most interesting discovery which Dr. Bliss reports is that of an Israelite seal of a time before the Captivity, containing two names of owners — one Ishmael, and the other probably Pedaiah — in the old Israelite writing. The seals of this character are quite rare.

The Guardian thus summarizes the excavations of Dr. Bliss :

"Though no discoveries of general popular interest have been made, such as the discovery of the tomb of David, or remains of royal buildings on Ophel, yet to the archaeologist and the student the excavations have been in no wise barren or unfruitful. Beginning on April 26, 1894, at the south-western corner of the hill commonly known as Mt. Zion, just outside the wall of the English cemetery, Dr. Bliss came at once upon a tower which formed part of an ancient wall. This was quickly succeeded by the discovery of the ruins of a gateway, where three periods of reconstruction appear to be represented. A paved street, with a well-constructed drain under it, was traced some distance in the direction of the pile of buildings known as the Coenaculum. From this gateway the wall, strengthened at intervals by towers, was followed eastward along the edge of the hill overlooking the Valley of Hinnom, till the Jewish cemetery was reached. This, of course, was an insuperable obstacle to further continuous progress. Passing, however, to the southeast side of the cemetery, and digging at a point in line with the excavated wall, Dr. Bliss was fortunate in finding the ancient wall reappear; and he traced it down into the Tyropoeon Valley to a point about 500 feet due south of the Pool of Siloam, where the remains of another ancient gateway, flanked by a large corner tower, were found. From this tower the wall was followed in a northeasterly direction toward the ridge of Ophel, exhibiting now characteristics of two historical periods; and another wall, at a distance of 150 feet from the tower, branched off toward the north, up the Tyropoeon Valley, leaving the Pool of Siloam to the east. These walls, with their special characteristics, led Dr. Bliss tentatively to the following conclusions. The earliest wall, crossing the Tyropoeon and ascending the slope of Ophel, including the Pool of Siloam within its circuit, he assigned to the reign of Hezekiah; the second, which follows much the same line, to the zeal of the Empress Eudocia (A.D. 450); and the third, which ascends the Tyropoeon Valley and excludes the Pool, to the Herodian period.

"Dr. Bliss, at this stage in his work, returned to the so-called Zion, and proceeded to excavate along a line running north and south, and so almost

at right angles with the wall previously discovered there. This line was intended to cut any inner walls which might have inclosed the upper part of the hill, and from the first it proved a line of surprises. He began by digging down on the north side of the wall he had previously excavated. Breaking through the bed of rubble and *débris* on which that wall rested, he came upon the massive foundations of an earlier wall. Further excavation led to the discovery of six walled chambers, projecting from its southern face, and the base of a large tower immediately to the west of them. From this point Dr. Bliss tunnelled northward, and soon reached, as he expected, the rock-cut aqueduct which at one time conveyed water from Solomon's Pools, near Bethlehem, into the Temple area. Immediately beyond the aqueduct a great square tower was found with walls 14 feet in thickness. These walls inclosed a room 25 feet square, built over a rock-cut chamber, which had, however, been entirely filled up with rubble set in mortar. This tower is still a mystery. Its north side had been connected with buildings, in one of which a beautiful mosaic floor 25 by 19 feet was found in almost perfect preservation. Further to the north, the foundations of a tower were reached at the angle of a city wall, which was traced westward nearly to the Coenaculum and northward for seventy yards, when it turned at right angles toward the Tyropoeon Valley. Returning to Siloam, Dr. Bliss resumed the excavation on the line of the wall which he had already followed some distance toward the pool, from the tower and gateway at the southern end of the Ophel ridge. As mentioned above, the wall runs up the Tyropoeon Valley to the Pool of Siloam, which it leaves on its eastern side. Just before reaching a point opposite the south end of the present pool, the foot of a great stairway of thirty-four steps was discovered, 22 to 27 feet in width, leading up the valley past the pool, and revealing in its construction two historical periods, the earliest most probably that referred to in Neh. 3:16. The discovery of a Byzantine church (460 A.D.), built immediately to the north of the pool, and including it within its cloisters, followed, the ground plan of which exhibits points of great interest. A paved street with drain under has been traced from the Pool northward, toward the southeast angle of the Temple area, for over 600 feet." (*The Independent*, October 28, 1897.)

APHECA.—Roman Military Diploma.—The second tablet of the Roman military diploma referred to in this *JOURNAL*, 1897, p. 399, has been obtained and sent to the Louvre. The two tablets were discovered at Fick, ancient Apeca, near the Lake of Tiberias, and were separated by the finder in hope of double pay. The second tablet has the same dimensions as the first. The inner face contains the following inscription:

AD X K DEC IVSTINO ET BASSO COS COH · II · VLP ·
GALATAR CVI PRAEST Q · FL · Q · F · PAL AMATIANVS ·
CAPVA EX PEDITE GAIO LVCII · F · NICIA

The outer face has the names of seven witnesses. Two of the names are not complete. Héron de Villefosse supplies what is lacking as follows:

[<i>ti. c</i>] LAVDI (<i>i</i>)	[<i>menandr i</i>]
P. ATTI (<i>i</i>)	[<i>severi</i>]
L. PVLL (<i>i i</i>)	DAPHNI
P. ATTI (<i>i</i>)	FESTI
T. FLAVI (<i>i</i>)	LAVRI
TI. IVLI (<i>i</i>)	FELICIS
C. IVLI (<i>i</i>)	SILVANI

The diploma dates in the year 139, and several of the names of witnesses have appeared on a number of contemporary diplomas. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* November-December, 1897, p. 681.)

PHOENICIA AND SYRIA

TYRE. — **An Inscription.** — At the meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, July 2, 1897, Clermont-Ganneau exhibited a fragment of marble found by the seashore near Tyre. It bears an inscription in Phoenician letters: "of Abdbaâl, chief of a hundred." This is the second known inscription from Tyre. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 347-348.)

BOSRA. — **Nabataean Inscription.** — At the meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, July 23, 1897, de Vogüé communicated the squeeze of a Nabataean inscription taken at Bosra by Father Séjourné. The text reads: This entire wall, the . . . and the basins (?) were constructed by Thaimon, son of . . . in honor of Dontara and T . . . gods. This relates to a sacred enclosure such as are not uncommon in Syria. At the same time, de Vogüé spoke of Nabataean inscriptions in a valley southeast of Petra, which he had not been able to decipher entirely from imperfect copies made by Dr. Elmi. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 373-374.)

NICOPOLIS. — **Inscriptions.** — In *B.C.H.* XXI, pp. 164-166, are published some notes relating to recent discoveries in Syria. From Nicopolis two new but very short inscriptions are added to the two already known. MM. Perdrizet and Fossey of the French School have made an extensive trip in Northern Syria, and brought back many photographs of monuments and copies of inscriptions, besides making careful studies of the sanctuary of Zeus Boetocaeus and the mausoleum of Hermal.

HAURAN. — **Coin of Commodus.** — Father Lagrange has presented to the Cabinet des Médailles a coin of the Emperor Commodus, with mention of Dousares, god of the Adraeans. The coin was found by Father Séjourné in Hauran. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 492.)

ARABIA

PETRA.—**Inscriptions and Sanctuaries.**—In returning from Petra Father Lagrange and Father Vincent were attacked by Bedouins. Two of their men were killed and all their baggage lost, including photographs and squeezes. They saved copies of inscriptions and drawings which they had about their persons. They found the sanctuaries mentioned by Ehni in 1862, outside of the city of Petra. The principal inscription is in a sanctuary called *El-mer*, above the niche which contained the statue of the god. It states that the statue is that of the god Obodath and that it was set up by the family of beni Haneinou for the welfare of king Haretat Philodemus, of the queen, of the king's sons and grandsons, whose names are given, in the year of Haretat 29, *i. e.* A.D. 20. The god is the deified king Obedat. In a second grotto, called *El-madras*, is a similar inscription, but much mutilated, in honor of a god Dusara. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 672 f.; 699 f.)

CYPRUS

MYCENAEAN GOLD PLAQUE.—In the *R. Arch.* XXXI, 1897, pp. 333–335 (cut), J. Naue publishes a fragment of a gold plaque of Mycenaean style, the first yet known from Cyprus. At the left are two warriors and a fragment of a third, marching to the left. They wear helmets and carry round shields and, perhaps, lances. Separated from them by a band of very simple ornament is a sphinx, also walking toward the left. Behind the sphinx is a fragment of a pillar. Above and below are bands of spirals. The style is that of the later Mycenaean period, and the plaque may date from the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the tenth century B.C.

ASIA MINOR

DORYLAEUM.—**Inscriptions.**—In the *Athen. Mitth.* XXII, 1897, pp. 480–482, an interesting document from Dorylaeum (Eski-Schehir) is published. Hadrian is here called *Ζεὺς Πατὴρ*, and the senate is deified. A *flaminica divarum* (*σεβαστοφάντις*) appears here for the first time on Greek soil. A *γυμνασίαρχος τῶν γυναικῶν* is found, l. 14. Several shorter documents are published, pp. 482–486. One, from Dorylaeum, is a Latin mortuary inscription, at least as late as the time of M. Aurelius. From the valley of the Caÿster are five inscriptions from gravestones, one of which seems to be an elegiac couplet. From Nasli in the valley of the Maeander are two. In Tralles M. Pappaconstantinos has recovered the right half of the inscription Le Bas, *Asie mineure* 612. Both stones are in the Jewish cemetery. It is in honor of M. Aurelius Onesimus. From Laodicea on the Lycus comes one very fragmentary inscription, which furnishes no complete sentence.

PHRYGIA. — **Inscriptions.** — During explorations in 1897, the sites of Cidramus, Caroura, Trapezopolis (Bolo), Bria, Anavo-Sanaos, and Meros, were ascertained, and the rivers Caprus and Cadmus, wrongly given on the maps, were identified. The inscriptions copied, largely of imperial times, show that the constitutions of the Greco-Phrygian cities were on the usual Greek model. *ἐπιμελητής* is used for *λογιστής*, an imperial financial officer. A tribe *Attalis* at Laodicea shows that the Pergamene kings introduced bodies of settlers into Seleucid cities after 190 B.C. A decree was found regulating the relation of the metropolitan police, *παραφύλακες*, to the subject villages of Hierapolis. A long and important inscription of the third century after Christ, concerning the imperial estate on the Tembris, shows the extent of the domain and the status of the coloni, who were practically bound to the soil. (J. G. C. ANDERSON, *J.H.S.* October, 1897, pp. 396-424.)

MYSIA. — **Inscriptions.** — Seventy-four inscriptions, dating from republican to Christian times, are largely epitaphs but include also honorary and votive dedications and marking-stones. A few are metrical. Officials of the *μῦσται* called *βασιλεῖς* are mentioned; also a public health-officer, *ἀρχίατρος*. Some light is thrown on the identification of Miletropolis and on the possible existence of an Adriania distinct from Hadriani, and of a regular provincial assembly in pre-Augustan times. The prevalence of the door-type of stele in a limited region is perhaps due to a distinction of race as well as of religious ideas. The god Men, son of Paeon (*ὁ Παιᾶνος*), is found associated with Hecate, as one form of the divine pair common in these regions, here conceived as mother and son and later, apparently, transformed into Livia and Tiberius. The Hecate may be compared with an Artemis worshipped in connection with a healing hot spring, not far away. A Zeus Pandemos, perhaps = Zeus Abrettenos, occurs. Curious "misprints" and misspellings are shown, and corrections are made in some inscriptions previously published. (J. A. R. MUNRO, *J.H.S.* October, 1897, pp. 268-293.)

MYTILENE. — **A Cameo from Pergamon.** — In *Berl. Phil. W.* February 9, 1898, P. N. Papageorgiou describes a cameo in the possession of Chr. Gortziotis in Mytilene. The cameo is said to have been found near Pergamon. The left half is broken off. On the right half the front and side of a temple appears. It has two corner columns which bear the pediment. Two persons lean against the columns. Before the temple is a tree, under which are one seated and one standing person. A fifth person hurries to the left. A sixth person stands by the side of the temple. Above the temple (*i. e.* in the background on a hill), seven persons in three groups; above these a bird and an animal of some sort. All the persons are males. On the back of the stone is part of a circle. On the base of the relief are the letters:

Τ Ι C Ζ Η Ν Ο
Ι Κ Η Τ Ο Υ

probably 'ἐλ]πὶς Ζηνὸς 'Αν]ικῆτον. Most of the figures are much injured, but the letters are well preserved.

An Inscription.—April 23, 1897, as an old house near the church of St. Theodora was being torn down, a marble seat was found with the inscription:

(Ἀρχ)ιρέως διὰ βίῳ Θεᾶς Ῥώμας | καὶ τῷ σεβαστῷ Διὸς Καίσαρος | Ὀλυμπίῳ πατρὸς τᾶς πατρίδος | προεδρία Γαῖω Κλαυδίῳ Ποτάμωνος | Διαφένῃ τῷ εὐεργέτῃ. (P. N. PAPAGEORGIOU in *Berl. Phil. W.* September 18, 1897.)

GREECE

VARIOUS DISCOVERIES.—In *Athen. Mitth.* XXII, pp. 228–230, are brief notes of discoveries, chiefly from Greek newspapers.

In Athens has been found a base of *poros* bearing a fragmentary boustrophedon inscription [Δάμο]νος παιδὸς [σέμα] τόδε Αἰτο[κ]λέος.

In Sparta have been found two well-preserved mosaics, one representing Orpheus amid the beasts, the other only ornamental decoration. They were discovered near the Europa-mosaic. On the bronze Poseidon from Creusis, see this JOURNAL, 1897, p. 351.

The remains of an ancient temple have been discovered near Mt. Oeta while preparing earthworks. The report says it is like the temple of Nike, but calls it Doric. On discoveries at Thermopylae, see below.

Three inscriptions, two from Mylasa and one from near Smyrna, are published. Inscriptions from Thespieae, Chalcedon, Dorylaeum, Laodicea, and several other places are given among the "Funde," pp. 351–360. They are for the most part of little interest.

ATHENS.—**Recent Excavations (1897).**—In *Athen. Mitth.* XXII, 225–228, W. Dörpfeld reports on recent excavations at Athens. The excavations of the German Institute, along the Agora, came to a temporary close with the complete discovery of the ancient building on the east slope of Colonus Agoraeus, just below the Theseum. Its plan is very similar to a temple, but it is probably the *στοὰ βασιλείως*, and thus fixes an important point in Athenian topography. A full publication is promised. The excavations at the Enneacrunus are temporarily suspended, without complete examination of the various branch conduits.

The excavations of the Greek Archaeological Society on the north slope of the Acropolis have been carried further to the east. After the complete clearing of the grottoes of Apollo and Pan, whereby a foot-path to the Acropolis came to light, a new cleft in the rock was discovered just below the mediaeval staircase close to the north wall. Access to this cleft can only have been by a ladder, as there is not room for a flight of steps. The lower end of the shaft was closed in the Middle Ages by a wall, and all ancient remains in this neighborhood have disappeared. Deep excavation below the cave of Apollo has brought to light the foundations of an ancient

building in which were found a multitude of inscriptions which had evidently fallen from above, as they contain chiefly dedications to Apollo. Among these is one very valuable inscription from the middle of the fifth century which seems to refer to the building of the temple of Athena Nike, and fixes the date as earlier than the building of the Propylaea.

The same society has continued its work near Callirrhoe, on the Ilissus, and about one hundred paces from the spring, on the rock south of the river, has discovered the foundations of the Ionic temple described by Stuart and Revett, though so badly destroyed that they could scarcely be recognized without their plan. This is held by Dörpfeld to be the temple of Artemis Agrotera (Paus. I, 19, 7).

Excavations in the Winter of 1897-98.—During the winter of 1897-98 the following excavations have been carried on at Athens. The German Institute continued the investigation of the great aqueduct of Pisistratus, and it can now be easily examined from the theatre of Herodes to the Pnyx. A number of small branches were found, apparently to feed neighboring wells. Whether they were all permitted by the state may be doubted, as in later times it must have been an easy matter to tap the aqueduct. Many receptacles have been found which are older than the aqueduct, and must belong to the time when the Enneacrunus was still Callirrhoe. One of the largest of these canals seems to have led to the Acropolis, and is still being excavated. The sanctuary of Demeter Thesmophorus, above the Enneacrunus on the Pnyx, and the Eleusinium have not yet been found, though their general position seems fixed from the previous discoveries. In the places where they must have stood, the ancient buildings have been so completely destroyed that even the foundations cannot be traced.

The excavations on the north slope of the Areopagus have been more successful. As the two buildings already discovered belonged to the west side of the Agora, an endeavor was made to fix the south side by excavation near the chapel of St. Elias, where the *poros* foundations of an old Greek building were discovered, probably connected with the Metroon or Bouleuterion. Later walls in its vicinity yielded some inscriptions. Further to the south, and higher on the Areopagus, a Roman building with *hypocaustae* was discovered; and near by six Dipylon graves, containing vases and also iron swords, a knife, and a bronze spearhead. These must belong to a time when the Areopagus was still outside the city wall.

The Institute has also begun excavations on the north slope of Colonus Agoraeus, in order to find the road from the Agora to the Dipylon and the course of the Eridanus. When this work is completed, further excavations are to be made about the Theseum in the hope of getting further material for determining the name of this temple.

The Greek Archaeological Society has conducted excavations at the Olympeum, with a view to uncovering the foundations of the temple, and already the steps have been found in some places. It has also begun the complete uncovering of the Stoa of Attalus, of which only a part has been

cleared, and even that left in neglect. The excavations on the north slope of the Acropolis have been resumed. The wall below the cave of Apollo is probably a fragment of the lowest fortification of the Acropolis, the north boundary of the Pelargicum. It runs along the slope of the Acropolis toward the east past the Clepsydra, and then turns at a right angle and is carried to the rock directly below the westernmost grotto of Apollo. This is the "Pythion" of Thucydides and Philostratus, and lies outside the fortifications; while the Clepsydra is within the Pelargicum, though its water is carried out through a small channel. (W. DÖRPFELD, in *Athen. Mith.* XII, pp. 476-480.)

Dörpfeld's Excavations. — Dörpfeld has been continuing his excavations in Athens in the quarter called Velassaro (apparently near the so-called Theseum). He believes that the old market was in this region, the foundations of a circular building having been found, also a very old aqueduct and some graves which are shown by inscriptions to belong to the sixth century B.C. (*Berl. Phil. W.*, January 8, 1898.)

At the January meeting of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, Dörpfeld spoke of the results of his excavations in the winter of 1897. He has found the place where the ancient water supply passes from the southwest slope of the Acropolis near the theatre of Herodes. The tunnel has been cleared so that one can now go through it easily. The water flowed in large clay pipes which lay on the ground of the tunnel. A large number of these has been found. Two secondary aqueducts pass from the main tunnel; one through the depression between the Pnyx and the Museum hill to the Deme Koilé, the other to the foot of the Museum hill. A still earlier system of water supply was found leading from the Acropolis to the spring which Dörpfeld calls Callirrhoe. This was, however, completely neglected, and a part used for other purposes after Pisistratus changed Callirrhoe into Enneacrunus. To the north of the Areopagus Dörpfeld has fixed the site of the old market. Excavations at the north of the so-called Theseum may result in finding the great street from the Dipylon to the market and the bed of the Eridanus. (*Berl. Phil. W.*, February 26, 1898.)

Papers Read before the German Institute. — The following papers have been read before the German Archaeological Institute in Athens: January 6, 1897, W. Dörpfeld, *Athens in the Time of Cecrops* (Thuc. II, 15); E. Ziebarth, *On C.I.G.* 1840 (cf. *Athen. Mith.* XXII, p. 218); W. Reichel, *Prehellenic Cults*; January 20, 1897, R. Zahn, *Archers in Archaic Art*; J. Svoronos, *Notes on Attic Numismatics II, The Admission Tokens for the Dionysiac Theatre*. February 3, 1897, P. Kavvadias, *Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis, the Grottoes of Apollo and Pan*; E. Ziebarth, *Unpublished Greek Inscriptions from the Journal of Cyriacus*; St. Dragoumis, *An Inscription containing an Epigram of Simonides* (*Athen. Mith.* XXII, p. 52); W. Dörpfeld, *Excavations at the Areopagus*; R. Zahn, *An Ostrakon of Themistocles*; February 17, 1897, P. Wolters, *King Nabis* (*Athen. Mith.* XXII, p. 139); W. Dörpfeld, *The Paintings of Panaenus at Olympia*. This paper

combated the recent reconstructions of E. A. Gardner and N. G. Politis, who conceive the pictures as placed on a balustrade between the feet of the throne, and not on the stone balustrade between the inside columns of the temple. This latter view agrees well with the words of Pausanias, and the objection that the pictures must be nearly square, and that as the breadth between the columns is about 2 m., the balustrade must have been about 2 m. high, is not well founded, for the single picture need not have occupied the whole breadth of the panel, but may well have been enclosed between painted columns, so that the height of the balustrade need not have exceeded 1-1.50 m. A further objection to the new view is that it separates the Hesperides from the picture of Heracles, though the two obviously belong together, as is the case in the arrangement preferred by Dörpfeld. [Cf. *Ausgrab. v. Olympia*, Textband II, 13.] March 3, 1897, W. Dörpfeld, *The Excavations East of the "Theseum"*; W. Reichel, *The Origin of the Greek Temple*; W. Dörpfeld, *The Theatre on Delos* (*B.C.H.* XX, p. 256); March 17, 1897, P. Wolters, *Το σκῶν βασιλική* on Thera; A. Wilhelm, *Notes on Attic Inscriptions*; March 31, 1897, R. Zahn, *The Vase-painter Andocides*; W. Dörpfeld, *The Theatre at Pergamum*; December 8, 1897, P. Kavvadias, *The Date of the Temple of Athena Nike* (Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1897, p. 173); W. Dörpfeld, *The Greek Theatre of Vitruvius* (*Athen. Mitth.* XXII, p. 439); December 22, 1897, H. von Prott, *Theocritus*, Id. 17, and *Contemporary History*; F. Stähelin, *Ptolemaeus of Telmessus*; J. Svoronos, *The Popular Assembly of Cleisthenes and the Theatre of Lycurgus*, I. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXII, pp. 231-232, 486.)

Ancient Street.—At a meeting of the German Institute in Athens, February 2, 1898, Dörpfeld spoke of the so-called dromos discovered near the Theseum. It was the one broad street of Athens leading from the Dipylon and the old Agora, originally of no great size. It was widened when the Eridanus was arched over. The portion of the dromos now discovered is 15 m. wide. (*Athen.* March 5, 1898.)

Archaic Tombs.—At Athens a fresh group of archaic tombs, with a number of vases of the earlier Dipylon style, has been excavated in the neighborhood of the Areopagus. (*Athen.* February 5, 1898.)

PIRAEUS.—The Tomb of Themistocles.—At a meeting of the Parnassus Society of Athens, December 27, 1897, J. Dragatsis discussed the position of the grave of Themistocles and concluded that it was at the bend of the coast to the right after one comes out from the harbor of Piraeus, at the point called Karo Krakari, where Dragatsis found a large structure covered with flat stones, which is surrounded by an altar-like semicircle. Here he found a few pieces of horn and some remains of human bones. (S. P. LAMBROS, in *Athen.* January 29, 1898. Cf. *Berl. Phil. W.* March 12, 1898.)

SALAMIS.—Epigram of Simonides.—In *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 52-58, pl. ix, S. N. Dragoumes gives an account of the discovery of a fragment of an epigram of Simonides. The stone was first seen by him in April, 1895, when it formed part of a doorstep in the village of Ampelakion, near the ancient city of Salamis. Although he copied then the line which remains,

it was not till January, 1897, that he discovered its identity with a part of the epigram composed by Simonides for the tomb of the Corinthians who fell at Salamis (Bergk, 96). The stone was then brought to the National Museum. It is a block of Pentelic (?) marble, 0.79 m. long, 0.455 m. high, and 0.07 m. thick. It contains *ον ποκ' ἐναίομες ἄστν Κορίνθου*, and in the next line, *(ν)τος*, *i.e.*

[ὦ ξένε, εὐνδρ]όν ποκ' ἐναίομες ἄστν Κορίνθου
[νὺν δ' ἄμμ' Αἴα]ντος [νᾶσος ἔχει Σαλαμῖς.]

The inscription shows the Corinthian alphabet in **Ξ**, and also contains **Μ** for **Ξ**. The form **ϐ** is new for **ρ** in a Corinthian inscription [?]. It is natural that the Corinthians should use their own alphabet for this inscription and that the poet should introduce Doric forms into the Ionic elegy, though these forms have not been preserved in the literary sources. Many funeral monuments have been found near the spot whence this stone was taken, showing that the land given the Corinthians by the Athenians was in the cemetery of the town, but thus far the search for the remainder of this epitaph has been unsuccessful.

ELEUSIS. — **Inscriptions.** — In the *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1897, pp. 33–66, A. N. Skias publishes fifty inscriptions from Eleusis. Most of these are very fragmentary. Several are dedications consisting of a name and the word *ἀνέθηκεν*; most of the others are honorary degrees. The dates range from the fourth century B.C. to the late Roman times. No. 49 is composed of the fragments *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1885, p. 108, No. 21. and *B.C.H.* VI (1882), p. 436, which are now seen to belong together.

MEGARA. — **Topography.** — Dörpfeld and A. Wilhelm have investigated the topography of Megara and fixed the position of its two citadels, and have examined the water-works and the town at the port of Nisaea. On one of the hills fragments of Mycenaean and Trojan vases were found. (*Berl. Phil. W.* March 12, 1898; *Athen.* March 5, 1898.)

THEBES. — **Mycenaean Remains.** — At a meeting of the Philological and Archaeological Section of the Parnassus Society of Athens, December 27, 1897, D. Philios described some prehistoric graves at Thebes. Their general plan, on the whole, corresponds to that of domical graves elsewhere. These graves are poor, having yielded few interesting finds. The chief value of this discovery is that it proves the existence of Mycenaean civilization at Thebes. (S. P. LAMBROS, *Athen.* January 29, 1898; cf. *Berl. Phil. W.* March 12, 1898.)

MEGALOPOLIS. — **Inscription.** — Recently an inscription was found in Megalopolis concerning Diaeus, the Megalopolitan general who is mentioned at length, but with disapprobation, by Polybius and Pausanias. He was general of the Achaeans repeatedly during the period of the capture of Corinth, and summoned the Achaeans to the hopeless struggle against Mummius. He was censured because, after the defeat, he fled from Corinth

to Megalopolis, where, after killing his wife to prevent her being made prisoner, he committed suicide by drinking poison. (*The Nation*, September 22, 1897.)

LACONIA. — Inscription. — An inscription in honor of C. Julius Eurycles Herclanus (cf. Paton, *Transac. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XXVI) is published by P. Perdrizet, *B.C.H.* 1887, pp. 209-210.

DELPHI. — Engraved Shell. — In the *Inst. de Corr. Hell.* on January 29, 1896, P. Perdrizet presented some photographs and drawings of a curious object found at Delphi on July 28, 1893, near the treasury of the Athenians. It is a fragment of a shell (*tridacna*), decorated on the outside with engraved designs, in a style which is in no way Hellenic. A bearded personage wearing a tiara faces the left, and raises his hand in a gesture of prayer. The top of the shell is carved into a rude representation of a human head. The shell when perfect must have been served as a patera. Naturalists say that the shell belongs in the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea to the Philippines. Other shells of this sort have been found in Chaldaea, Assyria, (three fine specimens come from Nineveh), Egypt, Camirus, and Vulci. Most of these are in the British Museum. Perdrizet attributed all the specimens to Assyrian workmen of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. Like the ostrich eggs of Vulci, these shells were probably carried over the Mediterranean by Phoenician traders. The one from Delphi was probably an *ex-voto*. The influence of these shells on Greek art seems to be practically nothing. (*B.C.H.* XX, pp. 604-605; 3 pls. The plates show the shells from Delphi and Nineveh.)

THERMON. — Remains of the City. — The Greek Archaeological Society has been excavating at Thermon in Aetolia. The site has been determined by inscriptions, one of which contains a compact with King Philip with the provision that the record shall be set up in Thermon and in Delphi. The wall enclosing the sacred precinct at Thermon is 2.60 m. thick, built of large stones. Within the enclosure was a great hall for the meetings of the delegates of the Aetolian League. Its front is 130 m. long. There were found thirty monuments with inscriptions, and the most important discoveries were made in that neighborhood. Among the bases for statues one mentions Heraclides as artist. A monument of Ptolemy was found almost uninjured, with several inscriptions. Between the bases were found fallen tiles, pieces of clay, charred stones, and human bones. After the destruction by Philip V the place must have remained untouched until the present time. Among the lesser finds are many objects of bronze, parts of statues, the beautiful head of a small figure, a head of Medusa, parts of an ornamented sword, bronze utensils, and the foot of a bronze horse. (*Berl. Phil. W.* December 11, 1897.)

THERMOPYLAE. — Discoveries. — Defensive works erected by the Greek army at Thermopylae have led to reports of archaeological discoveries. The director and two members of the French school visited the

place in 1897. At *Chalcomata* the discovery of a Doric temple like that of Athena Nike at Athens had been announced. In reality the sappers uncovered the foundations of a watch-tower of limestone, evidently built to cover the entrance of one of the paths by which the pass could be turned.

The works in Thermopylae led to the discovery of an ancient cemetery, where many tombs have been opened. They contained some glass and earthenware, the latter unpainted and of forms very unlike the best period. There were also found some Roman imperial coins.

At Hypata several inscriptions came to light, all but one of which had been already published. In eight cases the rediscovery furnished means of correcting previous copies. These nine inscriptions are given, and also four from Delphi, which relate to Hypata, and throw light upon the relation of the inhabitants of this city to the Delphic oracle in the time of the Empire. (*B.C.H.* XXI, pp. 151-159.)

THESSALY.—**Inscriptions.**—In *B.C.H.* XXI, pp. 159-160, Giannopoulos communicates two new inscriptions from Kaitza in Thessaly. One is a decree of proxyeny for a certain Cleostratus; the other, part of a list of emancipations. Unfortunately the name of the city which occupied the site is not given, and it is otherwise unknown.

SALONICHI.—**Inscriptions.**—In *Athen. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 223-224, L. Burchner publishes two inscriptions from Salonichi. One is of a freed-woman, Murria Urbana; the other is a decree in honor of Aelius Heliodorus.

THRACE.—**Sanctuary and Sculpture at Orochak.**—In *B.C.H.* XXI, 119-140, V. Dobrusky gives an account of the discoveries in December, 1895, at Orochak, near the village of Saladinovo on the Hebrus, where a sanctuary of the nymphs has been found. The temple seems to have been a rude building, without any architectural decorations; but a number of small objects have been found, which have been placed in the Museum of Sofia. There are included ninety-five *ex-voto* reliefs in marble, representing the three nymphs; forty-eight lamps of terra-cotta, three of which show a winged genius holding a torch, running toward the left, while a fourth is a mask of Silenus; thirteen round mirrors, all having on the back the inscription *ἡ χάρις εἰμὶ*, written from right to left; four glass vials for perfumes; three bone spoons; fifteen bronze coins of the empire, and two of Macedon; and a small *ex-voto* of rude workmanship, representing a horseman. To the worship of the nymphs in Thrace belong two other reliefs at Sofia,—one from Novo-Selo (Fig. 18), showing the three nymphs and Jupiter; the other, found in 1895 at Pizos (Fig. 4), showing the nymphs followed by the Thracian horseman. The nymphs also appear on the imperial coins of some Thracian cities. The greater part of the article is taken up with a description of the reliefs, of which ninety-three are described, and a fragment illustrated (Fig. 19) without description. These show, for the most part, the three nymphs, either naked in the attitude of the Graces, or dancing (1-12), or fully draped, and standing side by side, the differences being chiefly in the details of the costume or position (13-91). Number 92

shows a priest *en face*, at his right an altar, and at his left the three nymphs, holding each other by the hand (Fig. 16). Number 93 shows Jupiter and Juno standing on either side of an altar, and to the left of Juno the three nymphs, in the same attitude as on 92, but much smaller than the gods. Many of these reliefs bear the name of the dedicator.

SAMOS.—**The Heraeum to be excavated.**—The *Berl. Phil. W.* January 8, 1898, states, on the authority of Aristomenes Sterjioglidis, director of the gymnasium in Vathy, Samos, that permission will probably be given to Dr. Sarre to excavate the site of the Heraeum of Samos. The importance of the excavation of this building can hardly be overrated.

PAROS, ANTIPAROS, and DESPOTIKO.—**Excavations.**—S. P. Lambros writes to the *Athenaeum*, January 1, 1898, about the excavations by Tsountas in Paros, Antiparos, and Despotiko, a small island immediately southwest of Antiparos. Tsountas has on the three islands excavated about one hundred and eighty graves of prehistoric date. The discoveries made there consist of vases of terra-cotta and marble, marble statues, necklaces of stone, pearls, and chips of obsidian. The excavations give much information concerning early burial customs, and some remains of houses of prehistoric date have also been discovered.

ITALY

POMPEII.—**Excavations.**—Excavations were continued during July, 1897, along the north side of Reg. VI, Ins. XV; but as only the superficial earth was removed, no discoveries of especial interest were made. The excavations of August brought to light a number of inscribed *amphorae* and one new brick-stamp, *BDALVIA*. The results of the excavations during September and October were not especially noteworthy. By November the excavation of the house, with the entrance at No. 13, on the eastern *vicolo* of Reg. VI, Ins. XV, was completed, and a plan of the block published (cf. *Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 460 ff. with pp. 269 ff.). An interesting *sacrarium*, found in No. 18, is pictured on p. 464, and two *graffiti* portraits [of Nero?], on p. 462. The work in December was directed toward the clearing of the street to the north of the *insula* and of that to the east, which had already been partly excavated. The uncovering of the adjoining part of the city wall with its tower was also begun. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, *passim*.)

Painted Oscan Inscription.—An Oscan inscription has recently been discovered differing somewhat from its congeners thus far known (cf. Conway, *Italic Dialects*, Nos. 60-63). It reads

eksuk. ameiannud | eĩtuns. amat. tribud | tuv. amat mener.

(*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 465.)

BOSCOREALE.—**Another Roman Villa.**—A villa situated not far from that of Pisanella, where the rich find of silver vessels was made, is

described and illustrated by A. Sogliano. The arrangement of rooms is not essentially different from that of the villa of Pisanella (cf. the monograph by A. Pasqui), but this villa had, unfortunately, been despoiled in ancient times of all but useless furnishing. Seven human skeletons were discovered in the course of the excavations. Some of the wall paintings are worthy of note, especially some depicting landscapes, and one in the wine-press, representing Bacchus and Silenus, the former letting wine pour from his *cantharus* into the open mouth of his accompanying leopard. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 391-402.)

POZZUOLI. — **Magic Images.** — In a tomb, resting upon fragments of burned bone, have been discovered eight little statuettes of clay of the rudest execution, each inscribed with the name, in Greek, of a man or a woman, and in all cases but one with the name repeated on both front and back. Professor Hülsen recognizes in them effigies of people devoted by magic rites to the infernal deities. Such effigies were, to be sure, usually of wax; but Dr. Vaglieri calls attention to the passage in Virgil, *Ecl.* 8, 50, 51, where clay is also mentioned. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 529-534; 8 cuts.)

BRINDISI. — **Inscriptions.** — A number of new inscriptions of a sepulchral character have been found at Brindisi, of which the following are the most important. They are inscribed on slabs of white limestone:

(3) Height, 0.77 m.; length, 0.61 m.

D · M
TI · CLAVDIVS
HELLESPONTIANVS
V · A · LX · H · S
IVLIA · VXOR · CONIVGI
OPTIMO

(2) Height, 0.64 m.; length, 0.40.

D ♡ M
ERYCIA ♡ CI
OECVMENE
V · A · I · M · XI
QVOT DECVIT NATAM MATRI PATRIQVE
PARARE HVNC TITVLVM MISERAE
FECIT VTERQVE PARENS
H ♡ S

(*Not. Scavi*, July, 1897, p. 326.)

ROME. — **Inscriptions.** — The following inscriptions have been found on the Via Salaria:

(1) A slab of travertine, measuring 0.65 × 0.64 × 0.06 m., contains the following sepulchral inscription:

Q · CALPVRNIVS · ZABDA
 Q · CALPVRNIVS · DIOMEDES
 Q · CALPVRNIVS · DAPNVS
 T · MANNIVS · EPITYNCANVS
 M · BAEBIVS · SAMPSARO

- (2) A fragment from a columbarium. Size, 0.11×0.10 m.

P · CLOD*i u s*
 THALL*u s*

- (3) On a piece of marble. Size, 0.25×0.06 m.

OSSA · TI · ACVTI · > · L
 GNATONIS

- (4) On a marble slab, 0.23×0.16 m.

D · M · LESBIAE · CAES
 VIX · A · XXV · FECIT
 PARIS · CONIVG
 SVAE · B · M · ET · POS
 TERISQ · SVIS

- (5) On a large slab of travertine, 0.37×0.25 m.

RVSTIA · L · L · HILARA
 FECET · SE · VIVA · MO
 NVM · SIBI

(*Not. Scavi*, July, 1897, p. 308.)

Recovery of a Lost Inscription. — In the restoration of a wall in the courtyard of the Palazzo de Rossi-Ferraioli in the Piazza d'Aracoeli, the following fragmentary inscription was discovered on a small base of marble. At the end of the fifteenth century it existed entire in the garden of the Mattei in Trastevere, where it was copied by several collectors. It afterwards disappeared, though it was published in the *Corpus* (VI, 2269) from the early copies, which can now be corrected from the original.

TI · IVLLO(*sic*) BALBILLO | S · SOL · ELAGABALI | EVDEMON ·
 LIB | PATRONO · *optimo*

The name Elagabali has been chiselled out, but is still legible. Four other inscriptions relating to this same Ti. Iulius Balbillus are *C.I.L.* VI, 708, 2129, 2130, 2270. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 418.)

Graffito said to represent the Crucifixion. — In February, 1898, it was announced in many newspapers of Italy and other countries that a *graffito* representing the crucifixion had been discovered in one of the buildings

near the foot of the Palatine. The *graffito* was said to date from the first century after Christ. Soon doubts were expressed, and it appears that the *graffito* is much later than the first century. Moreover, the inscriptions appear to be merely proper names, where they are legible at all, and the scene represented is probably rather a gymnastic performance of some sort than a crucifixion.

CAMPAGNANO.—**Early Graves.**—In the district of Selvaggrossa, a small group of tombs, apparently forming the burial-place of a country family, has recently been discovered. They date from a period preceding the great commerce with Greece, as the only pottery found in them was pre-Corinthian and *bucchero*. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 305–307.)

BITONTO.—**Early Interment.**—A *tomba a ziro* recently excavated appears to be the earliest yet discovered in the great necropolis of this place. Among the funeral furnishings were a fairly well preserved Corinthian helmet, remains of a second, a spear point, and some vases of Apulian workmanship. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 433–436; 4 cuts.)

PALESTRINA.—**Fragments of a Calendar.**—In various places in Palestrina there have been discovered: a fragment of the calendar of Verrius Flaccus containing the single word *PROVENIEBANT*, another of the same calendar containing references to two festivals on the same day,—to that of *Spes* in the *Forum Holitorium* and to another previously unknown, termed *VICTORIAE · VICTORIAE VIRGINI · IN PALATIO*,—and finally a small fragment of the consular *fasti* of Praeneste giving only the beginning of the names of the *consules suffecti* of the same year in the reign of Tiberius, apparently A.D. 18. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 421–424.)

TORRE ANNUNZIATA.—**Mosaic.**—An important mosaic was brought to light on the 14th of July, 1897, in the course of excavations on a private estate in the district of Civita. Within a rich framework of fruits and flowers, varied by masks, is depicted a gathering, apparently of philosophers, in the neighborhood of a temple or portico. Professor Sogliano suggests that Raphael's 'School of Athens' may have been inspired by a work of classical art, of which this mosaic gives a reproduction. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 337–340; 1 cut.)

COTRONE.—**Sculptures from the Temple of Juno Lacinia.**—F. von Duhn presents a study of a considerable number of fragments, chiefly of sculpture from the area of the temple of Juno Lacinia. A fragment, apparently of a votive inscription, is also noteworthy as one of the few archaic inscriptions thus far found in Magna Graecia. It apparently dates from the sixth century B.C. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 343–360.)

MONTE CAVE.—**A Statue of a Roman Matron.**—A statue of Luna marble, headless, and fully draped, after the style of the so-called *Pudicitia*, was recently found on the slope of Monte Cave, and is published, with a cut, by L. Mariani. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 389, 390.)

SAVIGNANO SUL PANARO.—**Mosaics.**—Two polychrome mosaic pavements, of elaborate geometric design and good workmanship, in *opus tessellatum*, are described and illustrated by E. Brizio. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 382-385.)

FONTANALBA.—**Rock-drawings.**—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, January 27, 1898, C. Bicknell communicated some further examples of rock-drawings from Val Fontanalba, Italy, showing that a representation of a man ploughing with a yoke of oxen was in many cases intended. (*Athen.* February 5, 1898.)

MONTECHIARO.—**Bronze Candelabrum.**—Pieces of a bronze candelabrum belonging to an Etruscan tomb. The candelabrum is surmounted by a figurine in bronze, 0.10 m. high, representing the beardless Dionysus with a crown of flowers and a short mantle, holding in his right hand a cylix, and extending his left hand with open palm. (E. BRIZIO, *Not. Scavi*, p. 5.)

SPOLETO.—**Discoveries of Antiquities.**—The discovery of pavements, painted plaster, the corner of a large Roman room, fragments of statues, and a coin of Maximian have helped to confirm the belief that the present Piazza del Mercato occupies the place of the old Forum. At the south of the Forum a lead pipe was found. On one side is the inscription:

C · TITIVS · SVCCESSVS · FEC

On the reverse side is the numeral sign X. In the Piazza Bernardino Campello a basin has been removed which was evidently an ancient sarcophagus. The inscription, published inaccurately, *C.I.L.* XI, n. 4854, reads:

L BAEBIO SABINO
CONIVG CARISSIMO
BAEBIA MVSTIA

The excavations in connection with sewers and water service have brought to light remnants of masonry and pipes which prove that the old aqueducts of Spoleto were of Roman date. (G. SORDINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1898, pp. 6-19.)

TERRANOVA FAUSANIA.—**Discoveries in a Roman Necropolis.**—At a depth of about 50 cm., fourteen tombs were found in rows. They contained the usual objects of bronze and pottery, also some coins which could not be identified.

In one tomb was found an Aretine vase, with the stamp

AVILI.

In all the graves, except one in which a funeral urn was found, the heads were toward the west; and the skulls were dolicocephalous, with the exception of one the shape of which could no longer be determined. (P. TAMPONI, *Not. Scavi*, 1898, pp. 38-40.)

BRESCIA. — Excavations. — In October, 1897, excavations under the demolished church of S. Cassiano proved that the church had stood on the site of a temple. Among other objects were found (fig. 1) a male statue, wanting head, right arm, and feet. An oar is held by the left hand against the left shoulder. It is the statue of a river god, and differs from the usual recumbent figures of river gods. It is suggested that it is the statue of the river Mella. (2) A clay lamp, broken on the upper surface, on which is a rough representation of a divinity wrapped in a garment in the fashion of the *xoana*. Above its head is the inverted word $\Omega\epsilon\Delta$; at the right the number (?) IV, at the left traces of a hasta. (L. SAVIGNONI, *Not. Scavi*, 1898, pp. 3-5.)

SASSOFERRATO. — Terra-cotta Temple-sculptures. — On the hill called Civita Alba have been discovered some remarkably striking fragments of terra-cotta sculptures belonging apparently to the pediments and frieze of some temple. One set of the fragments, apparently from the pediments, represents scenes from the Dionysiac cycle, — the discovery of Ariadne by Dionysus and his retinue (apparently duplicated, but with difference of detail), and perhaps the marriage of the two. Figures from the frieze depict a battle with Gallic soldiers, perhaps referable to the time of the battle of Sentinum. The sculptures are of the second or third century before our era, and are noteworthy examples of Italo-Etruscan art. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 283-304; cuts. Cf. *Athen.* September 11, 1897.)

MONTEPULCIANO. — Tombs. — Chamber-tombs, excavated in the native tufa, have recently been discovered in the district of Acquaviva, yielding as funeral furnishing, for the most part, vases of *bucchero grosso* and a few pieces of Italo-Corinthian ceramics. The most important of these tombs contained an ordinary black-figured *amphora*, used as a cinerary urn. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 386, 387.)

Tombs in the form of chambers and of niches have been explored. Of the former, the most important is composed of two rooms; the larger, the original tomb, contained two skeletons and some grave furniture; the smaller, a funeral urn in which were ashes and burnt human bones. The first is ascribed to the fifth century B.C., the second, to the fourth.

In the niches were funeral urns uninscribed. Eight of them exhibited in relief the conflict of Cadmus with the Sparti, or, as others say, the hero Echetus at Marathon.

Funeral implements, vases, and furniture have been collected (fig.), including a candelabrum with bronze figurine (fig.) 0.09 m. high, reproducing a youth in act of orgiastic dancing. The treatment and arrangement of the hair is soft and feminine. It is ascribed to the fifth century B.C.

At Cerbognona an urn has been unearthed with the Etruscan inscription:

Vel : marcni : tinuta

The name Marcni has already appeared on two other urns from the same province. (G. PELLEGRINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1898, pp. 19-22.)

FRASCATI. — A Roman Villa. — Remains of a Roman villa of distinction have been disclosed in the locality called *Prata Porci*. Within it were found a considerable number of fragments of marble sculptures, and various other articles of furnishing. Most interesting, perhaps, were some inscribed water pipes, with the name of the owner, L. Nonius Crispinus, *consul designatus* in the year 150 A.D. (cf. Klein, *ad an.* and *C.I.L.* VIII, 2747, 18083, 18234.) (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 458, 459.)

Tessera. — A tessera of lead has been found in the Villa Torlonia, about 27 mm. in diameter and 1 mm. in thickness. One side is plain. On the other is depicted a running Diana, and the legend *subcura(tor?)*. Such *tesserae* were probably medals distributed at the games of some of the *sodales lusus iuuenalis Tusculani* that existed in ancient Tusculum. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 419-420; 1 cut.)

BENE VAGIENNA. — Public Buildings and Tombs. — Excavations on the site of Augusta Bagiennorum, begun two years ago, have been continued in the region of the ancient Forum, and have disclosed some remains of public buildings and a few articles of domestic furnishing. The investigation of a few tombs in the vicinity of the city has brought to light some little pottery and glass of the Roman period and a few coins of the earlier half of the first century after Christ. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 441-447.)

MONTEPAGANO. — Find of Bronzes. — A number of bronze articles of domestic furniture were recently found, apparently in a robber's hoard. With them were also a helmet, apparently of barbarian (or possibly Sarcenic?) origin, and a little bust bearing some resemblance to portraits of Augustus. The articles are assigned, chiefly on the basis of the style of the bust and of a lamp, to the first century of our era. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 412-417; 4 cuts.)

OSTIA. — Recent Excavations. — These have been carried on in the broad street between the theatre and the barracks of the Vigiles. Imposing walls of brick-work have been uncovered, and a well-preserved public fountain, with a bronze dolphin that served as the jet. The most important find of small ware was a fragmentary slip of bone divided by lines of points to serve as a foot-rule. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 519-528; cuts.)

FLORENCE. — Roman House. — At Florence, in the works for the new streets at the centre, important Roman ruins have been found, between the Battistero and the Loggia del Bigallo. They consist of the remains of a large private house of the republican times, showing in the form and disposition of its rooms some remarkable peculiarities of the Tuscan or Etruscan style. The *atrium* or *cavaedium*, the *tablinum*, and some *cubicula* are still quite distinct, while the *vestibulum* and the door seem to have been destroyed or covered by a waste pipe and other constructions of later times. The excavations of the *atrium* brought to light a marble headless dog, recalling the well-known mosaic figures and the common inscription, "Cave canem," of the Pompeian houses. Together with many architectural marble

fragments, some coins and two inscriptions have also been discovered, which show that the house was inhabited until the late imperial times. One of the inscribed stones bears a public decree signed by the Decuriones of Florentia, the other a dedication in honor of a certain Sextus Gabinus and another *vir illustris* whose name is lost. (*Athen.* August 14, 1897.)

LODI.—**Find of Roman Coins.**—Within the past year a peasant on an estate at San Martino del Pizzolano in the territory of Lodi (near Milan) broke with his plough a jar containing more than a thousand Roman bronze coins. Dr. Ambrosoli of Milan examined more than half the number. They are all, with a single exception, *sestertii* or “large bronzes,” belonging to thirty-one emperors and *augusti*, ranging from Titus to Volusian. One type alone is new, viz., a *sestertius* of Volusian: obv. [IMP.] C. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Laurate draped bust r. Rev. AETERNITAS AVGG. In field, S.C. Eternity standing l. with globe surmounted by phoenix in her l., and with her r. raising the edge of her robe. This reverse is common on the coins of Trebonianus Gallus. (*R. Ital. Num.* 1897, p. 507.)

SICILY.—**Various Discoveries.**—P. Orsi reports the existence of Presiculan cave-dwellings, and buildings of the Byzantine Age, at Pachino; chambers with niches and inscriptions cut in the rock and attributed to a gymnasium at Buscemi; Siculan tombs at Giarratana, and antiques of various times at Chiaramonte Gulfi, where have been found Siculan sepulchres, a Christian necropolis with some inscriptions, and a fine figured and inscribed glass. (*Not. Scavi*, 1898, pp. 35–38.)

BUSCEMI.—**Greek Inscriptions.**—At Buscemi, in Eastern Sicily, a find of some Greek inscriptions on the walls of an artificial grotto has induced the Directors of the Museum of Syracuse to excavate on the spot during the last month. Their researches have resulted in the discovery of two other grottos, which were buried under a hard deposit of earth, with a considerable number of inscriptions relating to ephebi scratched here and there on the surface of the rock. These records point evidently to the seat of a gymnasium or ephebic college, belonging to some ancient Greek city of the neighborhood. A discovery of the same sort was announced in another Doric country a few months ago by Dr. Hiller von Gärtringen, after excavation in the island of Santorin. There also the large cave supposed by Boeckh and Ross to be a sanctuary of Poseidon has proved by inscriptions to be simply a rear room of the gymnasium of Thera. The best preserved among the Buscemi inscriptions have been sawn out from the rocks and placed in the Museum of Syracuse. (*Athen.* December 18, 1897.)

MODICA.—**Early Graves.**—From Modica, in Sicily, Professor Orsi announces the discovery of several prehistoric stone-pits; some of them—as is shown by the numerous skeletons found on the spot—have been used as burial places. Among the objects which came to light during the excavations are to be noted some stone knives; a great number of very primitive

earthen vessels, showing for the most part the characteristics of the so-called first Sicilian period; a vase of the Dipylon style; and the fragments of a hydria with geometrical decorations. (*Athen.* August 14, 1897.)

PALAZZUOLO-ACREIDE. — **Coins.** — A coin-hoard of four hundred and sixty silver pieces, chiefly Corinthian didrachms, with the Pegasus reverse, is described, with four cuts and a list of the appended legends, in *Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 436-437.

LICODIA EUBEA. — **Necropolis of the Fourth Period.** — P. Orsi announces briefly the discovery at this place of the first necropolis that can clearly be assigned to the flourishing period of Sicily (seventh to fifth century B.C.). (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 327-328.)

IGLESIAS (SARDINIA). — **Inscription of Claudius (?)**. — D. Vaglieri publishes a fragment of an honorary imperial inscription from a heavy block of limestone reading

AUG · GERMANICO COS · IIII L · F · QVIR · SATVRNINVS
DEDICAVIT

Vaglieri, judging from the form and the letters, assigns it to the first half of the first century after Christ, and conjectures that it may belong with the inscription *C.I.L.* X, 7515, which is a copy. By emending the latter we obtain

ti. clAVD CAESARI AVG GERMANICO
tr. poT VIII IMP XVI COS IIII
..... OCIVM L AEMILIUS L F QVIR SATVRNINVS
fecit idemque DEDICAVIT

(*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 438, 439.)

SPAIN

ELCHE. — **Sculpture.** — A remarkable specimen of ancient sculpture has been found at Elche, ancient Ilici, on the southern coast of Alicante. It belongs to the same class as the statues from Cerro de los Santos. The head and bust of a young woman is represented in the limestone of the country. The work is remarkably fine. The woman wears a severely draped garment, with much heavy jewelry upon her breast, and her headdress consists of a curious pointed cap from which many tassels hang down to her shoulders. At each side of her face is a large wheel-shaped ornament, the diameter of which is nearly equal to the length of her face. Much color is preserved. The work shows very strong Greek influence and at the same time is not Greek. It may be compared with Cypriote and Etruscan art as a mixture of Greek and Oriental elements. This bust was probably a grave monument. It is now in the Louvre. (L. HEUZEY, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 505-509; pl.)

FRANCE

MONUMENTS GRECS.—**Fondation Piot.**—The series of *Monuments grecs publiés par l'association pour l'encouragement des études grecs en France* has come to a close with Nos. 23–25, 1895–97. The *Fondation Piot*, furnishing funds for publications similar to those of the *Monuments grecs*, makes the continuance of the series unnecessary.

EDMOND LE BLANT.—At the meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, July 9, 1897, the President read his funeral oration for the late Edmond le Blant. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 355–364.)

PARIS.—**Remains of the Roman City.**—At Paris, behind the church of Notre-Dame, excavations made for the construction of a private house have brought to light extensive remains of the ancient wall of the city. They were found at a depth of about 5 m. below the actual level of the ground, running on a line of 60 m. between the Quai aux Fleurs, the Rue Chanoinesse, and the Cloître-Notre-Dame, in face of the Ile Saint-Louis. The wall was a strong construction, 3 m. thick, the material of which consists of large stones taken from older Roman buildings. Several blocks, cut in the shape of steps, and covered with inscriptions, are supposed to come—like the pieces found some years ago on the Parvis de Notre-Dame—from the ancient amphitheatre known by the name of Arènes of the Rue Monge. The inscriptions contain names of citizens of the ancient Lutetia for whom these seats were reserved. A commission appointed by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in order to examine the discovery has proposed to select the best preserved for the Musée Carnavalet. (*Athen.* February 26, 1898.)

ANTIQUES IN THE LOUVRE.—The *Athenaeum*, December 25, 1897, contains notes from Paris by Eugène Müntz. The Chaldaean collection of the Louvre, created almost entirely by the excavations of De Sarzec at Tello, has been enriched during these last years by a series of monuments of great antiquity. These antedate the reign of Naram-Sin, whom an inscription of King Nabonidus dates as far back as thirty-seven centuries before our era. Among them is a silver vase of the Patesi Entemena, mounted on four feet of copper and decorated with zones of animals; the fragments of the great Stele of victory of King Eneadou, second predecessor of Entemena, the genealogical bas-reliefs of King Our-Nina, the mace of Mesilim, king of Kish, a lance-head of copper, bearing a lion engraved on it and the name of another king of Kish, the terra-cotta cone of Entemena, which preserves one of the oldest historic accounts in the world, and a series of clay tablets where are seen the names as well as the authentic seals of Naram-Sin and his father, Sargani (Sargon the elder), the latter being of an antiquity certainly less great than the succession of reigns established above. In another department the superb bust of a woman, found at Elche in Spain, should be mentioned. The collection of ancient ceramics has also

been much developed. Müntz also discusses Furtwängler's theory that the Medici Torso at the École des Beaux Arts was once the central figure of the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, and decides that the Torso is far too large to have occupied that position.

COLIGNY (AIN).—Bronze Statue.—In the commune of Coligny a fine, life-size, bronze statue was found. The figure is erect and entirely nude. The top of the head is wanting. It was made of a separate piece and riveted on. P. Dissard regards it as an Apollo, J. Buche as a Mars resembling a statuette of a nude Mars wearing a helmet, which was found in 1788 at Oyonnaux (Ain) and belongs to A. Vingtrinier of Lyons. The statue of Coligny has been acquired by the museum at Lyons. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 793 f.; 1898, pp. 9 f.)

Gallic Inscription.—With the bronze statue found at Coligny were about one hundred and fifty fragments of two bronze tablets, more than one hundred and twenty of which are covered with Gallic inscriptions. These have been arranged by P. Dissard. The text is in several columns and is divided into paragraphs of fifteen lines each. It is apparently a calendar. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 703 f.; 730, 6 pls.)

AVIGNON.—A Phoenician Inscription.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 672, a translation by Mayer-Lambert is published of a Phoenician inscription found at Avignon. It reads: "Tomb of Zaybeqat, priestess of the Great Lady . . . daughter of Abdechmoun, son of Baaljaton, son of Abdechmoun, wife of Baalhanno, functionary (?) of the gods, son of Abdmelqart, son of Himilcat, son of Abdechmoun, Not (open this tomb)." The importance of the discovery of a Phoenician inscription at Avignon is great. The inscription may belong to the second or third century B.C.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE.—Theft of Coins.—On August 1 last, thieves entered the museum of Lausanne (Switzerland), and succeeded in carrying away a number of valuable coins, including a tray labelled "rare pieces." The coins have not yet been recovered. (*R. Num. Ital.* Vol. X, fasc. 3.)

GERMANY

DÖRNIGWALD.—A Pre-Roman Necropolis.—Excavations have recently been carried on in an interesting pre-Roman burial place, consisting of a group of twenty-three circular mounds, of 10 m. to 20 m. in diameter, and of varying heights in their present condition, up to 1.50 m. They lie in the marshy overflow of the Rhine, though the site must originally have been dry ground. The eight mounds thus far excavated have yielded, beside parts of skeletons, some fragments of pottery with simple, scratched decorations, bronze articles of personal adornment, a gold earring, and a

knife-blade of iron. The period of the interments can hardly be later than the early iron-age, the so-called Hallstatt-period. (*Kbl. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 145-148.)

LIPTINGEN. — A Pre-Roman Necropolis. — A group of hillocks like those at Dörnigwald, and of the same apparent period, has been examined in the neighborhood of Liptingen, where such interments are not uncommon. They showed unmistakable evidences of cremation. One interesting hillock contained two graves, one of a man, the other of a woman. With the skeleton of the man were found a spear-point and a dagger of iron, a belt of leather with bronze-plate adornments and some pottery. By the skeleton of the woman were found *fibulae* and rings of bronze for neck, arms, and ankles, and necklace and hair ornaments of local jet. (*Kbl. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 148-150.)

OSTERBURKEN. — The Limes-fort. — Newly found inscriptions aid in proving that the additions to the fort were constructed by the Eighth Legion in 185-192 A.D., while the older fort itself, or a part of it, was built by the Twenty-second Legion. (*Limesbl.* 1897, coll. 667-669.)

WÜRTTEMBERG. — The Limes of Upper Germany. — The excavations along this part of the *Limes* during 1896 and 1897 are well described in the *Limesblatt*, the stretch from Petersbuch to Kipfenberg being discussed with especial care, but the investigations appear to have yielded little of much interest to the general student. (*Limesbl.* 1897, coll. 669-680.)

WALDÜRN. — Limes-fort. — Excavations of the Limes-fort ("Alte-burg") during the year 1897 contributed to the determination of details of construction of that station not hitherto known, especially that it contained no *praetorium* of permanent structure, but had been subjected to perhaps as many as three reconstructions and enlargements. Among the finds of small articles were three pottery-stamps (*Capitolinus*, *Statutus*, *Sodalis*), a small, well-modelled relief of the Medicean Venus on a dish, and part of a relief in sandstone of an Epona, beside a unique and important military inscription mentioned elsewhere. (*Limesbl.* 1897, coll. 649-658.)

BODEN. — Roman Antiquities. — The Roman excavations undertaken by Herr Meyer at Boden, in the canton of Aargau, have been continued throughout the present summer. The front of the complex buildings along the ancient Roman road has now been laid bare. The foundations of a long colonnade of pillars, extending for some distance along the side of the road, have been unearthed, which goes far to confirm the belief that Herr Meyer has struck upon the site of some great public building. A short time ago he began excavations upon a fresh spot, to the southwest of the place where he has hitherto been at work; and though the new enterprise is only in an initial stage, some valuable "finds," chiefly in the shape of bronze utensils, have already come to light. The finest of these is a bronze

candelabrum standing on four feet upon a square block of polished granite. A bronze figure of a faun, about 18 cm. high, found on the same spot, is said to be of excellent workmanship. (*Athen.* September 11, 1897.)

SINZENICH. — **Inscription.** — While preparing to lay the foundations of a paper factory at Sinzenich, the workmen discovered a votive altar of red sandstone, whereon is engraved an inscription on a surface 46 cm. in height, 38 cm. in breadth:

MATRON S TVN ///
 MAESTIS · C · FAB ///
 /// ONIVS GALLICAN ///
 VSLM

*Matronis Tummaestis C. Fabonius Gallican(us) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ubens)
 m(erito)*

The letters are 5.50 cm. in height, except in the third line, where they are 5 cm. (*Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* Vol 101, 1897, p. 184.)

COLOGNE. — **Roman Graves.** — A number of Roman graves have recently been laid bare at Cologne, which have led to the discovery of a large graveyard. The place has been secured from spoliation by an extensive enclosure. (*Athen.* September 4, 1897.)

WIESBADEN. — **Römerkastell.** — The excavations at the recently discovered "Römerkastell," near Holzhausen in the district of Wiesbaden, have laid open four gates with their towers. Over the northwestern gate, Porta Sinistra, a magnificent inscription in honor of Caracalla of the year 213 A.D. has been deciphered. Traces of a large and not less splendid inscription have been found on the most stately of the four gates, the Porta Praetoria; but it is in too broken and fragmentary a condition to be deciphered. Numerous silver coins of Caracalla, Septimius, and Alexander Severus have come to light, all of which are in excellent preservation; a silver arm-ring, a primitive leaden arm-ring, fragments of glass vessels and of the so-called *terra sigillata*. In the neighborhood of the Praetorium was found the broken head of a *genius* with the mural crown. (*Athen.* September 4, 1897.)

TRÈVES. — **A Roman House.** — The excavations that have been going on for months past on a plot of ground belonging to Herr Schabb, a manufacturer at Trèves, have resulted in the discovery of a Roman private house, which will excite the interest of antiquaries almost as much as the famous public buildings at Augusta Trevirorum. The front of the house lies parallel with the principal street of the old Roman city. A number of blocks which served as pedestals for the wooden or stone pillars of a portico still remain. The entrance is distinctly recognizable between two buttresses and an immense heap of stones. A long entrance hall running right through the house, from front to back, is intersected by another corridor, so that the

gigantic building is divided into four parts. Side corridors lead into the rooms. Of these the marble tessellated bath-rooms for hot and cold water and warm air lie side by side, and deserve special mention. The two latter were supplied with warm air through subterranean passages. The escape of the smoke was effected by means of hollow tiles laid on one another. The southwestern rooms have cellars under them. In a light court in the same part of the house there is a well-preserved window, the first ever found in a Roman building. The most interesting thing, however, is the magnificent and richly colored mosaic floor, a rarity of the first order. Experts assign the building to the first half of the fourth century, when Augusta Trevirorum attained the zenith of its splendor under Constantine and his sons. (Berlin despatch to *London Standard*, August 12, 1897, quoted in *American Architect and Building News*, January 8, 1898.)

GESELLSCHAFT DER ALTERTHUMSFREUNDE IM RHEIN-LANDE.—At a meeting of the Society of Friends of Antiquity in the Rhineland, December 9, 1897 (Winckelmannsfest), Elter read a paper on *Ancient Rome as regarded in the Middle Ages*, showing how little of the real history of the ancient city was known, and how the legends of Troy and Bible stories were connected with the city. Loescheke exhibited some new possessions of the Academic Museum at Bonn; viz. a ring with three little cups attached to it, the work of a Corinthian potter of the first half of the sixth century, an imitation of a Greek drinking-table of the earliest form, about which the drinkers crouched on the ground, while the mixing-bowl stood in the middle of the ring; an Egyptian alabaster bowl; a bronze statuette of a musician from Alexandria; some early idols from Boeotia; a tripod adorned with animals, also from Boeotia, and perhaps of Chalcidic origin; a terra-cotta from Boeotia, representing Europa upon the bull; and a fragment of a red figured Greek vase of the fifth century B.C., found near Weissenturm, opposite Neuwied. (*Berl. Phil. W.* February 12, 1898.)

ENGLAND

ROMAN REMAINS IN BRITAIN.—In the *Cl. R.* 1898, pp. 83–84, F. Haverfield records the discoveries of Roman remains in Britain in 1896 and 1897. At Aesica, between Newcastle and Carlisle, several inscriptions were found, belonging apparently to the second century after Christ. A building, best explained as a bath, was uncovered, and in it was found a hoard of third-century coins. At the same time, the Vallum was investigated. It apparently belongs to the time of Hadrian, and is coeval with the forts in its line. The Scotch Society of Antiquaries has excavated at Birrens and Ardoch. At Birrens nearly the whole fort was uncovered, the ground plan ascertained, and several inscriptions found. At Ardoch the whole interior of the fort was found to be full of holes, probably left by the wooden uprights which once supported the buildings. At Chester a couple of dedications to the *genius* of (respectively) the Twentieth Legion

and one of the centuries have been found, as well as a row of columns, which may once have fronted some important part of the Praetorium. The excavations at Silchester have been noticed elsewhere (vol. I, pp. 378-380). At Appleshaw a small Roman villa has been found with an inscription to Carinus. It probably belongs to the end of the third century.

SOUTHWARK. — Roman Remains. — At a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, January 19, 1898, an interesting collection of articles connected with Roman cinerary interments was exhibited by Mr. Earl Way, consisting of a fine cinerary urn, terra-cotta lamps, vases, and tear bottles, and other works. With the above remains was found a fine example of a Celtic bronze coin, which bore on its obverse a representation in relief of the head of a chief, and on the reverse a head of a boar, with circular and half-circular symbols in resemblance to what is known as "ring-money." The coin was found with coins of Nero and Claudius, and all these remains were discovered in the course of excavations in the Borough High street, Southwark. (*Athen.* February 5, 1898.)

SOUTH SHIELDS. — Roman Altar. — At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, January 20, 1898, Mr. B. Blair reported the discovery of a Roman altar at South Shields. It is mutilated, and the only words left of the inscriptions are IVLIVS VERAX LEGV. The altar has been given to the public library at South Shields. Mr. Romilly Ellen read a paper on metal bowls of the late Celtic and Anglo-Saxon periods, to which he assigned the date from A.D. 450 to 600. (*Athen.* January 29, 1898.)


GREAT CHESTERS. — Remains of Aesica. — Important excavations, under the able direction of Mr. Gibson, of Hexham, are being made by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries at Aesica (Great Chesters) on the Roman Wall. Last week two altars (one dedicated to Juppiter Dolichenus) and two inscribed stones were disinterred, besides some *denarii* of the earlier emperors. An investigation of the masonry and the bonding of the northwest turret confirms the belief that the *murus* and the camp are of the same date. (*Athen.* September 11, 1897.)

BATH AND GREAT CHESTERS. — Roman Baths. — At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, December 16, 1897, J. M. Brydon exhibited a photograph of the remains of the large Roman bath at Bath. B. H. Knowles communicated an account and ground plan of a complete Roman bathing establishment lately laid bare outside the camp of Aesica (Great Chesters, Northumberland). (*Athen.* January 1, 1898.)

APPLESHAW. — Roman Pewter Vessels. — A remarkable discovery of between thirty and forty Romano-British pewter vessels has been made at Appleshaw, near Andover, by the vicar, the Rev. G. L. Engleheart, while digging a trial trench upon the supposed site of a Roman villa. The deposit consists of large circular dishes, bowls of various forms and sizes, cups, jugs, platters, etc. Most of the dishes have incised central ornaments

which are strongly suggestive of the designs of late mosaic pavements. The whole find was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries at their meeting on the 25th inst. (*Athen.* November 27, 1897.)

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, November 25, 1897, several papers were read. W. Gowland gave an account of his examination of the Roman metallic vessels found by G. H. Engleheart at Appleshaw, of which the chief results are as follows: A pair of the vessels are perfectly preserved, but many are more or less corroded and converted into a whitish mass of tin oxide and lead carbonate. Six specimens were analyzed; of these one was found to consist of tin, and the others of tin alloyed with lead in various proportions, showing that the pewter of the Romans was not a single alloy of tin and lead. Four distinct alloys of tin and lead were found in the vessels analyzed. Some of the vessels from Appleshaw have incised designs filled with a dark material resembling "niello" in appearance. Examination showed, however, that it is not true "niello," but only a black pigment of organic nature.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute, December 1, twelve Roman-British pewter vessels, part of the deposit of thirty-three vessels found at Appleshaw, near Andover, were exhibited by C. Edwards. A small dish in the shape of a fish, and having in the centre an ornament of a fish, and a shallow, circular bowl, having the monogram  on its base, show their connection with Christianity. It was announced that the British Museum had acquired the whole collection. Wickham Legg read a paper on the Eastern Omophorion and the Western Pallium. (*Athen.* December 11, 1897.)

BULGARIA

SOFIA. — **Bronze Statuettes in the Museum.** — In the *R. Arch.* XXXI, 1897, pp. 224–237, 34 cuts, S. Reinach describes forty-nine bronzes in the museum at Sofia. They appear to be for the most part of poor workmanship, though some are of considerable interest. The collection at Sofia, under the direction of Mr. Dobrusky, is growing in importance.

ROUMANIA

TOMI. — **Ancient Temple.** — In Küstendje, the ancient Tomi, ground plan and remains of a large building have been uncovered, of which the greater part of the metopes, the gables, the remarkable columns, and the capitals, two stone stairs, and a side wall of twenty metres are preserved. The building was probably thirty metres long. It is the greatest of all buildings as yet found in Roumania, and the government has granted the director of the Roumanian National Museum, Tocilescu, funds for excavations. Tocilescu thinks the building is the temple of Poseidon, which was famous in antiquity. The ancient coins of Tomi represent the temple with the statue of the god. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 8, 1898.)

AFRICA

CARTHAGE.—**Ancient Lamps.**—Father Delattre gives in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Hippo, 1897, pp. xli-xlviii, a classified descriptive list of one hundred and thirty lamps without handles found in 1896 in the course of excavations in the cemetery of the *officiales* at Carthage.

Roman Inscription.—A marble slab, broken into many pieces, has been restored by Father Delattre, and the following fragmentary inscription has been deciphered:

..... ATTI ·
 IONT · MAI · XV · S · F ·
 PROPRAET · PROV · NVMID ·
 pROV · GALLAEc · pRAES · PROV · BIZAC · CONSVLAR ·
 PROV · THRAC · CONSVLAR · PROV · SICIL · COM ·
 PROCONS · PROV · AFR · AGENS · IVDICIO · SACRO ·
 ... peRPROVINCIA^s · AFRICANA^s
 ab utROQ · LATERE · reSTITVIT · D
 C · FILIO karthAGINIEn^s

The slab measures 0.78 m. in height. The beginning of the lines is lost. The letters are 0.06 m. in height. The various functions should probably read [*leg(atus)*] *pro praet(ore) prov(inciae) Numid(iae)*; [*peraequator census p]rov(inciae) Gallaec(iae)*; *praes(es) prov(inciae) Bizac(ena)e*; *consular(is) [provinciae Eu]r(opae), prov(inciae) Thrac(iae)*; *consularis prov(inciae) Sicil(iae)*; *com(es) [ordinis primi]*; *procons(ul) prov(inciae) Afr(icae) agens iudicio sacro*; [*item pe]r provincias Africana[s] perfunctus officio pr(aefecturae) pr(aetorio)*]. Héron de Villefosse suggests that the person referred to is *L. Aradius Valerius Proculus qui et Populonium*. See *C.I.L.* VI, 1690, 1691; cf. 1692-1694. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* (November-December) 1897, p. 723.)

Excavations in the Amphitheatre.—In the *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 694-696, A.-L. Delattre has a brief report of the excavations in the amphitheatre at Carthage in 1896 and 1897. The entire arena has been laid bare. Foundations of nearly all parts of the building have been found, with numerous architectural fragments. A secondary door, probably for the *bestiarum* and the condemned, existed at the north side. It may have been the *porta Libitinensis*. Some sculptured marbles were found, among them a relief of a seated Neptune, a head of a woman, a statuette of Diana, and a torso of an emperor or warrior. Lesser objects are a fine cameo with a head of an emperor in profile, many lamps of various dates, fifty-five leaves of lead with inscriptions, and over two hundred inscribed stones. A plate represents several steps of the amphitheatre with inscriptions.

TEBESSA.—**Polychrome Sculpture.**—In the *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 692, is a letter from J. Toutain containing a brief notice of some

statuettes and fragments of statues found at Ain-Chabrou, near Tebessa. They are of terra-cotta, covered with a coating of colored stucco. Among them is a head a little less than life size, the flesh parts of which retain traces of flesh-color, while the hair and beard were gilded and the eyes blue. These objects are in the museum at Tebessa.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.—**The Marquand Collection of Bronzes.**—Mr. Henry G. Marquand has presented a valuable collection to the Metropolitan Museum.

It is understood that most of these bronzes were found in the neighborhood of Rome. The largest single object is a statue of Publius Septimius Geta, brother of Caracalla, and joint emperor with him until assassinated by Caracalla's order in February, 212, at the age of twenty-three. The statue represents this emperor of a year at about the age of sixteen or eighteen, and is three feet ten inches high. The right hand holds a rod, the left is extended as if the youth were speaking. The work has unmistakable qualities of portraiture, and is conjectured to be from life, inasmuch as it is well known that, after the murder of Geta, his brother caused all discoverable existing representations of him to be destroyed, and forbade the making of others. It is supposed that this statue is one which escaped the proscription of the ruler. The bronze, well though not completely patinated, is in an almost perfect state of preservation.

The most interesting and important object in the collection is the goddess Cybele, or Rhea, enthroned on a four-wheeled chariot drawn by two lions. It was discovered near Rome, and is believed to be not later than an early period of the Empire. So complete a representation of the myth of the goddess, in a form so artistic, and belonging to a period so early, is believed not to exist in any European museum. A diadem is on her head; in her right hand she holds a patera, in her left a tympanum; she sits majestically on her throne, and the stately lions, with heads erect, bear the car along. The group measures, from the rims of the rear wheels to the front of the chariot pole, 3 feet 4 inches. The body of the car is 20 inches long and 8½ inches wide. The lions are each 22 inches in length, and from the feet to the top of the head measure 15½ inches. The height of the piece from the ground to the top of the goddess's head is 22 inches. The seated figure itself is 12 inches in height. It is completely draped, and bears unmistakable traces of gilding, with which the whole figure was originally covered. Elsewhere in the group there are no signs whatever of gilding. The three sides of the throne are ornamented with designs having a somewhat arabesque character. The hubs and spokes of the wheels are also ornamented. The lions are finely modelled. They are at once full of dignity and spirit. The group appears in an excellent state of preservation, but this is due in part to skilful restoration.

Beautiful antiques are two bronze mirrors, each bearing incised figures and ornamentation. One represents Aphrodite advising Helen to listen to

Paris. This was found in a tomb near Perugia. The other mirror has an ivory handle believed to be as old as the mirror itself. The incised figures picture Minerva, Juno, and a satyr. It is of great antiquity, bearing an Etruscan inscription. It was found in a tomb near Chiusi. A small bronze, some 6 inches in height, is a winged Cupid carrying a bow. The whole figure is covered with a smooth, bright green patina. One of the most striking objects is a caricature supposed to be a satire on some famous debauchee of the time. It is a head only about 3 inches in height. Another very interesting object is a head plainly East Indian in its subject, yet Roman in its treatment. It has been labelled an Indian Bacchus. It would seem to indicate more knowledge of India and Indian mythology on the part of the Romans than they have been commonly thought to possess.

One of the supposedly oldest pieces in the collection is a candelabrum composed of a male figure resting on a tripod and supporting a bronze stem. It is of Etruscan origin. Among the other small bronzes are a bull finely patinated; Jupiter enthroned, with uplifted thunderbolt; a bust of Minerva; a Mercury, showing no little skill in the modelling, but far from beautiful, and even suggesting an intention of caricature; a beautiful figure of Venus holding the golden apple; a Roman matron draped and veiled; a pocket-knife, a very curious article, the handle of it carved into a grotesque face, and enclosing an iron blade which it is difficult to believe could ever have been of much use; an ornamental vase with decorated handle; an olpe with a decorated handle, the lid surmounted by a fish; a pair of vase handles surmounted by birds and terminating in masks; a male figure, apparently of some poet or statesman; several bodkins, the handle of one of them being a draped figure with an Etruscan inscription; an Etruscan marine deity; a grotesque figure eating fruit from a basket; fragments of architectural ornamentation from the Pantheon; a specimen of that queer musical instrument, the sistrum, and several other small pieces. (From the *New York Evening Post*, October 27, 1897.)

BOSTON. — Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts in 1897. —

These are for the most part additions to the Perkins Collection.

SCULPTURES. — (1) *Marble Statue of a Young Apollo*, of life size. The restored parts are the plinth, with the tree trunk which serves as a support for the figure, the left foot and ankle, the right foot and leg below the knee, and the tip of the nose. The arms are missing from just below the shoulders. Apollo is represented as a nude boy, ten or twelve years old. As restored, he stands bending forward in somewhat the attitude of the two bronze statues of youths from Herculaneum, in the Museum in Naples, except that the feet are not so far apart, and the figure rests wholly upon the left foot. The identification as Apollo is based upon the resemblance of the shape of the face and arrangement of the hair to that on the heads of Apollo which are included in the sixth group (pages 149 ff.) of Overbeck's *Apollon*. The face of this statue is the face of a child; and the manner in which the hair is gathered into a knot on top of the head, combined

with the small features, gives it a decidedly feminine appearance, so that, were the head to be seen alone, it might easily be mistaken for that of a girl. Indeed, in both respects, it bears a striking resemblance to the head of the statue of Cora in Vienna, published by von Schneider in the *Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses*, XVI, 1895, pp. 139 ff. and pls. x, xi, the principal difference being that on this head the hair is carried directly from the forehead, while on the Cora it is brushed more to the sides. But the head of this statue never having been broken off, there can be no doubt as to its connection with the figure, and consequently as to its sex.

The statue is briefly discussed by W. Klein in his recent book on *Praxiteles*, p. 367, where the resemblance to the Cora mentioned above is pointed out. The statue itself is evidently a Roman copy, as may be judged from the technique; and the original was probably of bronze, as the pose is hardly one which would have been chosen for a work in marble, because of the necessary introduction of the tree trunk and the supports on the front of the thighs. Height, as restored, not including plinth, 1.275 m.; length of face, 0.137 m.

(2) *Marble Torso of a Goddess*.—This is the fragment of a figure of heroic size, clothed in a thin, clinging chiton, which is girdled by a cord tied in a bow-knot under the breasts, and scarcely veils the modelling of the figure. The edge of the himation is visible on both hips, and this garment probably crossed the front of the figure just below the place at which the fragment was broken off. Only the front half of the figure is represented, the slab or block being finished perfectly smooth on the back. It is probable that the torso was not part of a statue, but of a figure in high relief, affixed to a background. The arms and head were of separate pieces, as the sockets for their attachment show. The masterly freedom of the execution is an unmistakable indication that this is an original Greek work, not a Roman copy; and the heroic character of the figure, as well as the manner in which the lines of the drapery are composed, place it in the period of the great sculptors. In some respects it suggests the statues of the Parthenon, but it is modelled with more appreciation of the softness of flesh than they show, and the lines of the figure under the drapery are less rugged; consequently it probably belongs to the early part of the fourth century rather than the fifth. Height, 0.78 m.

(3) *Marble Head of a Bearded Heracles*, of life size. This head represents Heracles without the exaggerated modelling or the tendency to brutality which characterize the later bearded types of him. The mouth, though strong, is singularly sensitive and refined. Seen from the front, the face bears a strong resemblance to that of the Lateran statue of Sophocles, but there is no doubt about the identity, which is proved by the big neck, the short, curly hair, the small cranium and the swollen ears. The resemblance to the head of the Sophocles is not merely one of feature, but of technique. The modelling of the eyes and their setting, and also of the forehead and cheeks, is so nearly alike in the two heads that they, or their originals, may

not only be assigned to the same period, that is, 350-330 B.C., but with considerable probability to the same master. This head is a fragment, being broken off at the base of the neck. The nose is restored. Total height, without the (modern) plinth, 0.33 m.

(4) *Marble Portrait Bust*, of life size, in the form of a herma. This belongs to the series brought together by Bernoulli, *Römische Ikonographie*, I, pp. 121 ff., as doubtful portraits of Pompey. Certain technical characteristics, however, make it probable that the original from which they are all derived was a Greek work, of a much earlier period; and Studniczka, in the *Berl. Phil. W.* December 14, 1895, p. 1627, has announced his opinion that the person represented is Menander. Our bust was discussed by him at the conference of Archaeologists and Philologists in Dresden in September, 1897, but his arguments for the identification have not yet been made public. Except that the tip of the nose is missing, the bust is intact. Total height, 0.515 m.; length of face, 0.196 m.

(5) *Archaic Greek Lion*, found at Perachora, near Corinth. Of poros, or tufa, said to be of a local variety. This lion has been published by Paul Perdrizet in the *R. Arch.* 1897, pp. 134 ff. and pl. iv. M. Convert, engineer of the excavations at Delphi, saw it near the place of its discovery, in 1895. He noted "traces de couleur assez vives, bleu et rouge" upon it, but these have since disappeared. There are, to be sure, patches of a reddish paint upon some parts of it now, but they are not of the ancient shade of red, and are due to carelessness in coloring the restored and patched places. The legs, body, plinth, and tail have suffered little and have undergone no repairs, but the head has been considerably broken, especially about the face, though it has been repaired mostly with the original pieces. The principal restorations are the filling of a hole in the forehead, a considerable part of the band above it, a number of the locks on the top of the head, the left ear, and a few places in the mane, especially under the chin. Height, including plinth, 0.953 m. Length of plinth back, 0.52 m.; width of plinth, 0.245 m.

VASES: EARLY TYPES. — (1) *Dipylon Pyxis*, of the usual shape, flat, and with cover, on which is modelled a horse as a handle, in addition to the knob in the centre, over which he stands. The principal decoration is a meander which encircles the sides; but the bottom, interior, and cover are also profusely decorated with lines, bands, and geometric patterns. The cover and rim have two holes on each side for the strings by which one was fastened to the other. Broken and repaired, with slight restorations. Diameter, 0.256 m.

(2) *Dipylon Oenochoë*. — Body spherical, flattened at the bottom, neck thin and of medium length, mouth trefoil, and handle flat, running perpendicularly from the lip to the shoulder. Clay warm red, and decorations dark brown. These consist of a band of concentric circles, connected by curved lines, around the middle of the body, with bands, lines, and zigzags above and below them, and also on the neck. On the front of the neck is a meander, and on the shoulder triangles composed of cross-hatched lines. On the front are two small breasts modelled in relief. Intact. Height, 0.331 m.

(3) *Low, Flat Dish or Stand*, of Dipylon ware. Clay pink. Shape like the saucer of a flower-pot, with a row of pointed bosses around the outside of the rim. The interior painted brown. On the outside, circles drawn roughly on the bosses, with short vertical lines between them; and on the bottom, inside of two large circles, a swastika, the outer lines of which are curved, following the lines of the circles. On one side are two small holes, close together, for the string by which it was suspended. Practically intact. Diameter, 0.165 m.

(4) *Boeotian Bowl*, with tall base. Two handles. The form and technique are precisely like those of the vase published by Böhlau, *Jb. Arch. I.* 1888, p. 334, fig. 6, the clay being red, covered with a cream-colored slip, and the decorations in brown and red. The decorative scheme is practically the same, with the broad band of eagles, flying upside down, around the body. The minor decorations, though similar in character, are not identical, the most important difference being that in two instances the eagles are separated by a primitive form of guilloche instead of angular patterns. In the field, near the head of each eagle, is a device, in one case a swastika, in the others inverted triangles. Interior, stripes of dark brown. Height, 0.253 m.; diameter, without handles, 0.30 m. Broken, and repaired without restoration. A small piece of the foot missing.

(5) *Boeotian Bowl*, without base. Two handles. The principal decoration of the exterior is a band of eagles, flying upside down, three in one panel, two in separate panels. The bands dividing these are composed of combinations of straight lines, zigzags, and spirals. Near the head of each eagle is a device: one a palmetto, one a triangle, and three rosettes of different shapes. Around the rim is the "cymatium" pattern, and below the principal band a border filled with coarse dots, and a border of triangles at the bottom. The foot is missing.

The most important decorations of the vase are in the interior, and make it a notable specimen of Boeotian ware. There are two bands of animals drawn in silhouette, with coarsely incised details. In the upper and broader band, which was left unfinished, are a scorpion, a swan, a boar, and a horse, filling about half the circumference; and in the lower, five dogs chasing a hare. Apparently because this design did not quite fill the space, a bull is introduced in front of and facing the hare, its legs extending into the broad stripe of brown below the design. The drawing of all the figures is crude, and evidently imitative. Broken and repaired; the base restored. Height, 0.13 m.; diameter, without handles, 0.288 m.

(6) *Boeotian Bowl*, without base. Four handles. Principal decoration, a band of eagles (four), flying upside down, each in a panel, with no device in the field. The panels are bordered by elaborate combinations of straight lines, zigzags, and spirals. On the bottom are a star and rosette combined. Interior, broad stripes of brown. Broken, and repaired with slight restoration. Height, 0.101 m.; diameter, without handles, 0.24 m.

(7) *Boeotian Stand* for a vase (*hypokraterion*), decorated with an open-work design. This belongs in the class with that described by Böhlau, *ubi*

supra, p. 341, No. 69, but in shape it is more like a flower-pot with a projecting rim, and the perforations are more elaborate, covering the upper as well as lower half of the surface. The larger, open end is probably the bottom, not the top. The perforated decorations are separated horizontally by three narrow bands encircling the stand, each with a simple zigzag in dark brown. On the top (?) is a cluster of concentric circles, of the same color, and the rim is decorated with lines on both its upper and lower surfaces. Clay pink, not covered with a slip. Height, 0.10 m.; diameter at largest end, 0.124 m.

BLACK-FIGURED WARE.—(8) *Scyphus* of very fine paste, making the vase extremely thin and delicate. Form somewhat like Catalogue No. 482. Color a warm red. The decorations are in the early style of the black-figured period. On one side are two lions sitting breast to breast, with heads turned backward. On the other side is an ornament composed of a cluster of lotus-flowers and palmettos. Details incised; red used extensively. Intact. Height, 0.112 m.; diameter, without handles, 0.161 m.

(9) *Attic Amphora*, body all red; form and minor decorations like Catalogue No. 316 (see Group III, p. 115). Principal designs: *A.* Heracles grappling with the Nemean lion. Heracles wears a cuirass, short chiton, and sword. Behind him, on the left, stands Iolaus, holding a club in his right hand, with his left hand raised. He is bearded, and wears a cuirass and short chiton. On the right, watching the struggle, stands Athena, wearing a high-crested helmet and long garment, and holding a spear and round shield (device a tripod). *B.* Heracles receiving the congratulations of Athena. He stands profile to right, wearing the lion's skin over a short chiton, and a sword. In his left hand he carries his club, and with the right grasps the right hand of Athena, who stands facing him. She wears a high-crested helmet, aegis, and long chiton, and holds a spear in her left hand. Behind Heracles is Iolaus, represented as in *A.*, and behind Athena comes Hermes, bearded, wearing a petasus, chlamys, and high shoes, and carrying the caduceus in his left hand. Broken and repaired; a large piece in *B* restored. Height, 0.408 m. Gift of Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, in the name of J. W. Paige.

(10) *Vase*, of the so-called "plemochoë" shape (Catalogue No. 535), the base rather shorter than the average. The base is extraordinarily heavy in weight for a vase of this size, the margin of the bottom being 126 mm. thick. The rim of the vase itself is like those of the "kothon" type, being carried down into the interior at a sharp angle with the top. The exterior is covered with a black glaze, except around the mouth, where there is a broad band of ornament, the principal motive of which is the tongue-pattern, alternately in red and black. Interior, black. The cover is nicely adjusted and is decorated with a tongue-pattern, red and black, around the handle, and lines and a dotted border around the outer edge. The drawing of all the decorations is carefully done. Intact, except for slight abrasions on the surface. Height, to top of cover, 0.168 m.; diameter, 0.24 m.

RED-FIGURED WARE. — (11) *Large, bell-shaped Crater*, of the severe red-figured style, decorated with two scenes from the Trojan War. This is the splendid vase published by Robert, in his fifteenth *Hallisches Winckelmannsprogramm*, 1891, and by Froehner in *La Collection Tyszkiewicz*, pls. 17, 18. It is also discussed by Hartwig, *Meisterschalen*, pp. 580 f. On one side are Achilles and Memnon, fighting over a fallen warrior, whose name appears from the accompanying inscription to be Melanippus. Behind Achilles is Athena, urging him on, and the wounded Memnon falls into the arms of his mother Eos. On the other side is the battle between Diomedes and Aeneas. The vase was slightly warped in baking, leaving the Aeneas side a little higher than the other. One handle has been broken in several places, but repaired with the original pieces, and only a few small bits of it are missing. The only other damage is a small chip in the rim, above the Melanippus group, from which a fine crack runs down through the middle of the picture into the border below. The clay of the vase is of firm, hard texture, and the glaze is of the best Attic type, a brilliant, metallic gloss, jet black on the greater part of the surface, but shading to dark green in places. Height, 0.452 m.; greatest diameter at top, 0.51 m.

(12) *Cylix*, of the later period of the severe style. Form like Catalogue No. 388. Exterior, black glaze without decorations. Interior, a woman washing her hands at a large flat basin (*louterion*), profile to left. She is dressed in an Ionic chiton, with a large himation over it, and her hair is enveloped in a kerchief. Between her and the stand of the basin is a large vase on the ground. Behind her is a bench or couch with a cloth folded upon it, and above hangs a bag with a three-pointed bottom. In the field, *Ἡ παῖς καλεῖ*. Surrounding the picture is a meander, interrupted at intervals by a cross in a square panel. The drawing is in the style of Duris. Broken and repaired, with unimportant restorations. Diameter, 0.215 m.

(13) *Oenochoë*, of the early period of the fine red-figured style. Form somewhat like Catalogue No. 352, but with handle curving above the rim. Design, Apollo and Artemis making a libation at an altar. Apollo stands at the left, in front of an Ionic column. He is laureate, and wears a long-sleeved chiton and himation. His quiver hangs at his shoulder. In his left hand he holds a very large cithara, and in the right a phiale, from which he is pouring upon the altar. Opposite stands Artemis, wearing a long-sleeved chiton, with a leopard-skin over it, and a fillet or diadem with points rising from it. At her shoulder is her quiver; in her left hand she holds her bow, and with her right she pours wine upon the altar from an oenochoë. Around the shoulder is a tongue-pattern, and below the picture a meander, interrupted by crosses in squares. Drawing indifferent. Glaze a fine, lustrous black, but poorly applied and streaky. Considerably broken and repaired, with some pieces restored in plaster. Height, to top of handle, 0.348 m.

(14) *Phiale mesomphalus*, of the early period of the fine red-figured style. The interior is surrounded by eight figures, representing men being enter-

tained by *hetaerae*, in groups. The middle figure of the first group is a dancing-girl, who has taken off her outer garment, which lies on a chair beside her, and dances in a chemise, playing upon castanets, and looking coquettishly at a youth who stands at the right, leaning upon his staff, his right hand raised in admiration. He wears a long himation. At the left of the dancer stands another woman, also looking on in admiration. She wears a long Ionic chiton and himation, and holds a long staff. Beyond this group, to the right, is a girl playing the double pipe to a bearded man, who is seated on a chair, his head bent, his left hand resting on his right shoulder, and his right hand supported by a long staff. She has short hair, and wears a sleeveless chiton; he wears an himation. Between them, on the ground, is a *scrinium* or scroll-box. Next are three figures, the middle one a youth seated, profile to left, his face turned to right, looking at a girl who bends forward toward him with pouting lips. She is closely wrapped in an himation which covers both arms, and shows only a bit of the chiton at the bottom. He wears an himation, leans over the back of his chair with his left arm, and holds a long staff in his right hand. Between them, on the ground, is an open chest. On the left stands a handmaid holding a bowl and an *oenochœ*. She is full-draped, and wears a kerchief about her hair. Beside her, on the ground, is a pyxis, and behind the pouting girl is a bird. On the omphalus, in the centre of the vase, is a Nike, full-draped, with long chiton and himation, walking rapidly to left, carrying a sacrificial tray or basket, with three high points, and an *oenochœ*. Around the omphalus is a tongue-pattern, and this is repeated around it on the exterior of the vase, which otherwise is covered with a black glaze, the glaze being of the best quality. Slightly broken, but repaired without restorations, and no piece missing. Diameter, 0.248 m.

(15) *Colossal Scyphus*.—Form like Catalogue No. 377. Etruscan imitation of Greek red-figured ware. (The subjects are possibly an Etruscan version of the death of Aegisthus.) *A*. At the left stands a bearded man, taking leave of his wife. His left hand rests upon her shoulder, and his right is extended towards her. He wears an himation and high shoes. She is heavily draped in a chiton and himation, and wears a turban, large earrings, and necklace. Above them hovers the winged Genius of Death, looking towards the man. He is bearded, hook-nosed, with bushy hair, and two snakes project above his forehead. At the left is possibly a *candelabrum*,—a short Doric column, with broad base, surmounted by a flame-shaped object; and beside it, in the field, a circle. At the right is an altar or cippus. *B*. The murder of the same man, outside a house. He has been felled to the ground, and looks up at his murderer, a youth, who stands over him with drawn sword, about to strike. Each wears an himation only. The house is represented by a door in the background, with the roof rising above it. In the field, at the right, is a cornucopia. The sides of the vase are filled in with a large palmetto-scroll pattern, and below the decorations a meander encircles it. The figures are drawn coarsely with diluted glaze, making the lines brown. The muscular details are indicated by dotted

lines. Clay rather pale brown. Broken and repaired, with unimportant restorations. Height, 0.385 m.

(16) *Rhyton*. — Late Apulian style, the lower part in the shape of a boar's head. The head is covered with black glaze, and above this the cup is decorated with the characteristic Apulian female head, profile to left, on either side of which is a coarse scroll pattern. Handle slightly broken. Height, 0.203 m. Gift of Mrs. S. D. Warren.

(17) *Small, late Red-figured Oenochœ*. — Apulian. A nude youth walking to left, head turned to right, holding a distaff in his left hand, and a small jug in his right. Over his right shoulder a string of beads. Height, 0.085 m. Gift of Howard P. Arnold.

(18) *Small Olpe*, black without decoration. (On the front a flying Eros, modern.) Height, 0.076 m. Gift of Howard P. Arnold.

(19) *Small Black Pyxis*, with base. Cover missing. Not decorated. Diameter, 0.094 m. Gift of Howard P. Arnold.

(20) *Small, Delicate Attic Scyphus*. — Form somewhat like Catalogue No. 510, but not quite so deep. Interior and exterior covered with black glaze, except at the bottom of the exterior, where there is a band of the natural color, with radiating lines of black. On one side is the owner's name, ΦΙΛΟΧΑΡΞ (Philochares), in broad, well-formed Ionic letters (inscription faded, and legible only against the light). Rim slightly chipped, otherwise intact. Height, 0.085 m.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES. — (21) *Small Lecythus*. — Body, mouth, and top of foot black; neck and shoulder red, the latter decorated with dots and rays. On the body Oedipus and the Sphinx, the figures produced by painting the silhouette red over the glaze, and white over this, the details being incised through the paint, but not through the glaze. At the left stands Oedipus (name inscribed), body turned partly to right, face in profile. He is beardless and nude. In his right hand he wields a club, and his left is held out towards the sphinx, which stands facing him, with left fore paw raised. The sphinx stands on rocky ground, with a rocky elevation rising behind it, represented in the same technique as the figures. The drawing is in the style of the severe red-figured period. Intact. Height, 0.129 m.

(22) *White Lecythus*, of the early period of the fine red-figured style, and especially interesting because of the unusual character of the subject, a young warrior (Achilles?) in ambush behind a tree. He is helmeted, nude, and wears a sword at his side. With his body bent, and his (oval) shield held carefully in front of him, he is creeping on tiptoe towards the tree grasping his spear in his right hand. The figure is outlined in black with fine lines, and the details of the muscles are indicated. The inner side of the shield is painted a brown-red, the trunk of the tree is the same color, and the leaves were apparently purplish, though their color is now blurred. Above the picture is a simple meander; on the shoulder are traces of rays, the color gone. The white is covered with a thin glaze. Considerably broken and repaired, but with unimportant restorations, which do not affect the picture. Height, 0.236 m.

(23) *Large Pyxis*, of unusual shape. With the cover on, it may be described as follows: The body is cylindrical, with slightly concave sides. Above and below this is a broadly projecting ledge, from the upper of which the top rises as a flat dome, and from the lower the bottom makes a corresponding curve to the base, which is in the form of a low foot. The whole exterior, however, down to the lower edge, is the cover, inside of which the vase itself rises to the height of the upper ledge. The top is decorated with delicate vines and egg-patterns, embossed in a paste which was probably gilded. Around the sides are two necklaces of pendants, of the same paste, which are separated by long earrings, and a thin garland encircles the vase above them, also applied in relief. In the centre of the top is a round hole by which the handle was attached. The glaze is greenish and rather thin. Somewhat broken on the edges, but repaired without restoration. Height, to top of cover, 0.315 m.; extreme diameter, 0.34 m.

(24) *Plastic Oenochoë*, with handle and trefoil mouth. The front of the body is in the form of a small figure of young Dionysus, standing. The figure wears long, thin drapery, on which are the remains of white, pink, and blue. In the right hand he holds a small jug; the left, which was extended, is broken off. From either side of the figure project flowers, each modelled separately. The figure stands on a plinth, and the whole vase rests on a flat, square base like those of the Tanagra statuettes. Slightly broken. Height, 0.127 m.

(25) *Phiale*, of Campano-Etruscan fabric, decorated with a medallion in relief in the centre, and grape-leaves and bunches of grapes in relief around it. The medallion, representing Heracles resting (three figures) is precisely like that on the phiale from the vicinity of Orvieto, published by Klugmann in the *Monumenti dell' Istituto* IX, pl. XXVI, 3, and *Annali*, 1871, pp. 18 ff., and it is not impossible that this is one of those referred to in his note 1 of page 19. There are considerable remains of the silver coating with which the vase was originally covered, now of a leaden color. Broken and repaired; a long break in the rim, behind the head of Heracles, has been restored. Diameter, 0.24 m.

(26) *Arretian Bowl*, signed by Bargates as workman of M. Perennius, the two names stamped on opposite sides of the vase. The name of Bargates is spelled in an unusual way, BARGATHI (the T and H being combined); Perennius, M. PERENN (the P and E combined). The designs, in flat relief, are all of a conventional character, principally clusters of palmettos and leaves, connected by crossed spears, with small Argive shields above, and an egg-and-dart pattern a little below the rim. Broken, and repaired with unimportant restorations. Height, 0.113 m.; diameter, 0.158 m.

TERRA-COTTAS. — (1) *Archaic Figure* of the *sanis* type, consisting of a flat, shapeless body, broadening out at the base, with a head, and rudimentary arms and hands affixed. Arms extended forward. There are two long, corkscrew curls on each side of the face, and a row of short curls across the forehead. No remains of color, except patches of the white coating. Slightly broken, and repaired without restoration. Height, 0.27 m.

(2) *Archaic Seated Figure of a Goddess*.—The body consists of a thin layer of clay, bent into a sitting posture, and supported by a brace (of terra-cotta) behind. At the shoulders are two small projections, with rounded ends, which probably represent the back of the chair on which she is supposed to sit. The breasts are modelled. She wears a large *polus*, or crown, and large, round earrings. From either side of the head long zigzag curls, indicated in black, fall to the breasts. There are slight remains of white, red, and black on the *polus* and on the garment. Intact. Height, 0.195 m.

(3) *Nude Youth Riding a Horse*.—Archaic (sixth century). He has long hair, which is painted dark brown, and falls in three heavy braids on either side of the face. On his head is a fillet, with a round ornament on the front. Shoulders broad, hips small. The face and body of a ruddy color. The horse is painted white, with eyes, mane, and other details drawn in black. Collar and reins red, the latter modelled. Only the front half of the animal is represented, the body ending abruptly behind the rider in a flat, upright support, which rises from the base. Broken and repaired, with some restorations, the most important being the lower part of the left fore leg of the horse and the front half of the base. The lower part of the right fore leg of the horse is missing. Base rectangular and flat. Height, 0.15 m.; length of base, 0.09 m.

(4) *Archaic Tanagra Statuette*.—A wood-carrier, seated on the ground in front of his bundle of fagots, at which he looks wistfully, resting his head on his left hand. He is represented as an old man, bald and bearded, his body covered with a long garment. The garment and fagots white; head, hands, feet, and cords binding the fagots, red-brown. Base flat and oval. Slightly broken, and repaired without restoration. Height, 0.065 m.; length of base, 0.072 m.

(5) *Archaic Tanagra Statuette*.—A man seated on the ground, cooking something in a large jug, which rests against a small pile of sticks in front of him. He is watching the jug intently, both elbows on his knees, and holding a long stick in his right hand, as though ready to stir. He wears a flat, broad-brimmed hat, a close-fitting, short-sleeved shirt, indicated only in color, and shoes or sandals. Flesh, hat, and pile of sticks, red-brown; shirt, shoes, and stick in hand, yellow. Traces of black on hair, beard, and jug. Base flat and rectangular. Intact, except the fingers of both hands. The stick in the right hand has been broken off and re-joined. Height, 1.005 m.; length of base, 0.12 m.

(6) *Archaic Tanagra Statuette*.—A woman preparing food (a fish?) on an upright stove. She wears a long, close-fitting garment, and her hair is enveloped in a kerchief, on which is a plaid pattern. The figure and stove are covered with an incrustation, through which patches of red, yellow, and white are visible. On the corner of the stove is a small terra-cotta lamp, indicating that she is working by night. Base, flat and rectangular. Slightly broken and repaired. Height, 0.135 m.; length of base, 0.077 m.

(7) *Archaic Tanagra Group*.—An aged, bearded man, seated upon a chair without a back, holds in his left hand, which rests on his knee, a pome-

granate, and in the right a bunch of grapes, which he offers to a diminutive child who stands in front of him. He is partly bald (hair and beard white) and wears a long, white himation, which is thrown over his left shoulder. Flesh and pomegranate red, hair yellow, grapes now a dark brownish, and the folds of the himation indicated simply by fine lines of black. Child: hair black, flesh white, and long garment of yellow. The seated figure broken off and replaced; otherwise intact. Base flat and rectangular. Height, 0.11 m.; length of base, 0.076 m.

(8) *Large Votive Mask of Demeter*, including the upper half of the figure. Attic, second half of the fifth century B.C. This belongs to the class of terracottas discussed by Heuzey in the *Monuments grecs publiés par l'Association*, etc., 1873, pp. 17 ff., and more briefly by Pottier in his *Statuettes de Terre Cuite*, pp. 61 ff. It is made of an exceptionally thin and fragile layer of clay. The goddess is represented with austere countenance, and thick, conventionalized masses of hair, carried from the parting to the ears and thence to the shoulders. She wears a large polos, chiton and himation, the garments being modelled very flatly. Both hands are held against the breasts; between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand she holds a seed, and between those of the left hand a flower-bud. There are considerable remains of black on the hair, red on the lips and cheeks, and white on the rest of the face, and on the neck and arms, in addition to the white undercoating, which is fairly well preserved on all parts of the figure. The eyebrows, lids, and irises are drawn in black, the lashes in fine, separate strokes. On the upper border of the chiton are traces of a leaf-pattern. Inside the polos, on the back, is a small projection perforated with two holes, showing that the mask was intended to be suspended. Broken and repaired, without restoration. No pieces missing. Total height, 0.438 m.; width at base, 0.375 m.; length of face, 0.10 m.

(9) *Votive Mask of Demeter*, including only the head and neck. Type of the second half of the fifth century B.C. The head is veiled, and less conventional than the preceding, the hair being treated freely and gracefully. The top is perforated by two holes for suspension. Broken and repaired, with slight restorations. The left half of the neck and head, back of the cheek, is missing. Clay much thicker and heavier than that of the preceding. Height, 0.19 m.; length of face, 0.09 m.

(10) *Two Fragments of a Smyrna Statuette*, which was copied from a Polyclitan statue of a youth. These are the head and neck, and the front half of the right thigh, including the knee. The latter shows that the figure was in a standing position, and rested on the right leg. Both fragments bear a strong resemblance, in type and in the character of the modelling, to the well-known terra-cotta Diadumenus published in the *J.H.S.* 1885, pl. 61, though the hair is treated a little more sketchily. What gives them especial interest, however, is the fact that although as unmistakably Polyclitan as that figure, the statuette to which they belonged could not have reproduced either the Diadumenus or the Doryphorus, because the head has not the fillet of the one, and is not held erect as in the other, being bent downwards

slightly towards the left, as in the *Diadumenus*. Therefore we may possess, in these fragments, data bearing upon an unidentified statue by Polyclitus. Both head and leg are hollow. Length of the face, 0.037 m.; length of the inside of the leg to the middle of the knee, 0.09 m. Anonymous gift.

(11) *Large Statuette*, of the Smyrna type, representing Aphrodite in the familiar attitude of the statuettes of the goddess untying her sandal. She is nude, and stands upon the right leg, bending over so as to reach the left foot with the right hand, while balancing herself with her left arm. The usual motive is varied, however, by the fact that she has no sandal on the left foot, and holds the thumb and fingers of her right hand as though about to clasp them around the ankle. The sole of the right foot is flattened in a manner which shows that it rested upon something, and consequently that the figure was not intended to be suspended. But there is at present no base, and no trace of any other object which might have served as a support. She wears a stephane of crescent shape, with small points along the upper edge, and an ivy wreath below it. The face is strongly suggestive of the style of Praxiteles, as it has the "Praxitelean" smile and rather small eyes, with the lower lid drawn forward. The hair is thick, and is carried back loosely over the ears. There are slight remains of white on the stephane and wreath, the left arm, and the right foot; otherwise no color is left, though there are abundant traces of a coating which show that the figure was colored, and has been carefully cleaned. It has been broken into several pieces, but the only parts missing are the back of the head, the thumb and fingers of the left hand, the forefinger of the right hand, and the large toe of the right foot. The modelling is exceptionally good, the flesh being rendered with a softness unusual in terra-cottas; and the proportions of the figure show a hand of much more than ordinary skill. Its size and beauty, and its remarkable preservation, make it one of the most important of the extant representations of Aphrodite in this pose, and it is the most important terra-cotta the Museum has yet acquired. Height, 0.374 m.

(12) *Tanagra Statuette*, fourth century type. A young woman, closely enveloped in her mantle, seated upon a large chair of typical Greek form, with curved legs and rounded back. Her mantle covers her head, as well as body, leaving only the face exposed. There are remains of red on the cheeks and lips, and the mantle appears to have been white or light gray, with broad black borders. The chair is hollow behind. Base, flat and rectangular. Broken, and repaired without restorations. Height, 0.147 m.; length of base, 0.092 m.

(13) *Statuette of Aphrodite*, of good style and execution. She is bending forward and looking down towards the spectator's left. The body rests upon the left leg, the right foot being drawn back and resting on the toes. She wears only an himation, which has fallen below the hips in front, and behind is blown out into a shape suggestive of a shell. Both hands are held near the left side of the head, and there was probably some object in the fingers, which are missing. There is no base. Traces of white on the flesh,

and of pink and blue on the garment. Slightly broken, and repaired without restoration. Height, 0.232 m.

(14-41) *Twenty-eight Flying Erotes*, of the sepulchral type, all said to have been found in the same tomb in Greece. All are more or less draped, and each carries something for either the comfort or entertainment of the deceased, who appears to have been a woman, as the objects carried include a jewel-case, a mirror (in a round mirror case), and vases for the toilet. Among the other objects are two phialae, an amphora (painted vermilion), two spherical vases (gold, necks broken off), a comic mask, two garlands, and a votive half-figure of a goddess, similar in character to No. 8 above. At least four of the figures are musicians. One of these carries a lyre, another is playing the double pipe (he is dressed in Phrygian costume, with hood and anaxyrides, and his wings are of Oriental type, with conventionalized feathers and curled ends); the third is playing cymbals; and the fourth was apparently playing a lyre, but his instrument is gone. Eleven are broken in such a manner that it is impossible to tell what they carried, though the breaks show that they carried something. All the figures are smiling and cheerful, and there is great and charming variety in their action, though the charm consists more in the spirit in which they were treated than in excellence of modelling. In a number of cases the figure itself was made in a mould, and the drapery modelled on the surface afterwards. On the majority the colors are fairly well preserved, especially pink, blue, and flesh-color (with an enamel finish), and on some of the wings and other details the gilding is still brilliant in parts. All have been broken, and on most of them there is still some part missing, such as a foot, a hand, or a wing. Hellenistic period. Average height, 0.10 m.

(42-69) *Twenty-eight Shields*, said to be from the same tomb as the preceding, upon the walls of which they were suspended. Fourteen of them are round (average diameter, 0.088 m.), and fourteen a slender oval (average length, 0.092 m.). Each bears a device, modelled in relief. Of the round ones, six have the head of Helios, surrounded with rays (modelled and gilded); five the head of Medusa, of the fine type, on a bed of scales; two the head of a youth like the Helios, but with a star on either side instead of rays; and one a similar head, wearing what appears to be a flat hat, though it is not easily recognizable. Of the oval shields, seven have a youthful head in the middle of a thunderbolt; four a Medusa head surrounded by scales, in the middle of a shaft; and three the head of a dog, in the middle of a shaft. All the heads have the heavy locks of the Hellenistic period, and all are well modelled. The colors on most of the shields are exceptionally well preserved, except upon the faces, though it is easy to see that these were painted in natural colors. The rims are heavily gilded, and gold is used also on the rays, thunderbolts, etc., and on the hair. Other colors which appear are vermilion, pink, bright blue, greenish blue, white, and violet. Sixteen of the shields are intact, or practically so; of the rest, some have been broken and put together, and others still have pieces missing.

(The fact that there are twenty-eight each of the shields and the Erotes, is merely a coincidence. A number of small fragments which came with them show that the number of neither is complete, as they do not belong to any in this collection.)

(70) *Etruscan Mask of Medusa*, of Hellenistic type, with heavy locks and contracted brow. She is winged (wings partly restored); above the forehead two serpents project (part of one restored); two others project above the ears; and two are tied in a knot at the neck, the heads of which projected at either side of the face, but are broken off and missing. There are traces of a white coating in various parts, of red lines on the edge of the lids, and of yellow in the hair. Broken and repaired, with the restorations noted above. Height, 0.21 m.; length of face, 0.125 m. Gift of Miss E. W. Perkins.

(71) *Fragment of an Early Greek Terra-cotta Cornice*, from Asia Minor, decorated in relief. The fragment includes two griffins of archaic type, with Oriental wings, standing face to face, each with a fore paw raised. Between them is a conventionalized palm tree. Above is a moulding, decorated on its upper face with a simple guilloche, and on its curve with an egg-and-dart pattern, both in relief. On the griffins are patches of a pale yellowish color, on which are loosely-drawn scrolls in black, and patches of a warm orange-red. The same colors appear on the tree and on the moulding above, and the red also on the background. The fragment is broken off at the bottom, so that the feet of the griffins are missing. Length, 0.465 m.; height, 0.22 m. (In two pieces.) Published by Furtwängler, *Neue Denkmäler antiker Kunst*, Munich, 1897, pp. 136 ff., pl. ix.

COINS.—The Perkins Collection has been enriched by the addition of sixty-three coins (sixty-two Greek and one Roman), selected with reference to their importance as works of art. Each one is a remarkably good specimen of its type, as regards both preservation and the condition of the die from which it was struck. They may be briefly summarized as follows, the description being in each case only sufficient to identify the type.

Aenos.—Two tetradrachms, from different dies, with the vigorous, semi-archaic head of Hermes, profile to right, on the obverse.

Aetolia.—Two silver coins; one (weight 162.9 grs.) with a male head (Antiochos III?) on the obverse, and a nude warrior resting his right foot on a rock on the reverse; the other (weight 37.2 grs.) with the head of Atalanta or Aetolia wearing a flat, broad-brimmed hat (*kausia*) on the obverse, and a boar at bay on the reverse.

Alexander the Great.—Two gold staters from different dies, each with the head of Athena on the obverse, and Nike on the reverse. One has the inscription of ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ; the other ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ only.

Alexander V (?).—Tetradrachm, with the Heracles type of Alexander the Great, in degenerate style, on the obverse, and a Zeus enthroned on the reverse.

Antigonos (Gonatas?).—Tetradrachm, with the head of Pan in a shield on the obverse, and Athena hurling thunderbolt on the reverse.

Antiochus I of Syria. — Gold stater, with the head of Antiochus on the obverse, and Apollo seated on the omphalos on the reverse.

Athens. — Didrachm of the period 525-430, and late tetradrachm with the reverse type of an owl standing on an amphora, in an olive wreath, and the names ΑΘΕ-ΗΡΑ-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦ-ΦΙΛΑΝ.

Bruttium. — Silver coin of the third century B.C. (weight 86.1 grs.), with busts of the Dioscuri on the obverse, and the Dioscuri riding prancing horses on the reverse.

Corinth. — Silver trihemidrachm of the middle of the fourth century, with Bellerophon (wearing chlamys and petasus) riding Pegasus on the obverse, and the Chimaera, with an amphora crossing exergue, on the reverse, and letters ΔΙ.

Demetrius Poliorcetes. — Silver tetradrachm, with the head of Demetrius horned and filleted on the obverse, and Poseidon seated, holding trident and aplustre, on the reverse.

Elis. — Silver stater, with the fine head of Hera wearing a stephane decorated with palmettos on the obverse, and an eagle in a wreath on the reverse.

Galba. — A remarkably well-preserved example of the bronze type, Cohen, No. 297, the head of the emperor showing as much fine detail as a cameo.

Hermione. — Silver triobol, with the head of Demeter wreathed with wheat on the obverse, and ΕΡ in a wreath of wheat on the reverse.

Calchedon. — Drachma, with a bearded head on the obverse, and ΚΑΛΧ in a wheel on the reverse.

Calyrna. — Didrachm of the fine style, with the head of a young warrior on the obverse, and a lyre in a dotted square on the reverse.

Cyzicus. — Electrum stater of the first half of the fourth century, with Helios kneeling between two horses, tunny-fish below. Reverse, incuse square of mill-sail pattern.

Lysimachus. — Four tetradrachms and one gold stater, from different dies, with the deified head of Alexander wearing the horns of Ammon.

Macedon. — Tetradrachm of the Roman period, with the head of Artemis on a shield on the obverse, and on the reverse a club in an oak wreath, a hand holding an olive branch, and the inscriptions ΛΕΓ-ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ and a monogram. (For the Macedonian kings, see under their respective names.)

Messana. — Two coins. A tetradrachm of the fifth century; obverse, a charioteer driving a mule-car, above, a Nike crowning the mules, and in exergue a laurel leaf with two berries; reverse, a running hare above a dolphin, surrounded by the name. Also a bronze coin with the head of Poseidon on the obverse.

Metapontum. — Two silver staters of the first half of the fourth century, — one with a female head, profile to left, wearing a broad diadem ornamented with a meander, and an ivy wreath; the other with a youthful head with ram's horns, profile to right.

Methymna. — Archaic didrachm, with a boar on the obverse, and the head

of Athena in an incuse square on the reverse, her helmet adorned with the fore part of Pegasus; on each side the word ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΞ. Later silver coin (weight, 99.3 grs.) with the head of Athena, of fifth century type, on the obverse; and a lyre surrounded by the name, in an incuse square, on the reverse.

Miletus. — Drachma (B.C. 350–334), with the head of Apollo, laureate, on the obverse, and a standing lion on the reverse, with the magistrate's name, ΔΙΟΤΤΟΜΠ[ΟΞ, below.

Mithradates Eupator. — Tetradrachm, with the head of Mithradates, wearing a fillet with long ends, on the obverse, and Pegasus drinking on the reverse.

Paeonia. — Tetradrachm of Audoleon, with the head of Athena, three-quarters front to right, on the obverse, and a horse trotting to right, with loose rein, on the reverse.

Perseus of Macedon. — Drachma, with the head of Perseus on the obverse, and a club in a wreath on the reverse.

Pheneus. — Silver stater, with the beautiful head of Demeter on the obverse, and Hermes carrying the infant Arcas (without the name) on the reverse. (This coin is in an exceptionally fine state of preservation.)

Pherae. — Early drachma, with a man restraining a bull on the obverse, and a horse and fountain on the reverse; and silver stater of Alexander of Pherae, with the beautiful head of Hecate or Artemis, facing, on the obverse, and a warrior galloping to right on the reverse.

Philip V of Macedon. — Drachma, with his head, wearing a fillet, on the obverse, and a club in an oak wreath on the reverse.

Phistelia. — Didrachm, with the head of Hera, facing, on the obverse, and the Campanian bull, with the word FISTLUS (Oscan), on the reverse.

Ptolemy Soter. — Small gold coin (weight, 26.6 grs.), with the head of Ptolemy on the obverse, and an eagle on a thunderbolt on the reverse, with the letters AX in monogram.

Rhodes. — Two tetradrachms of the fourth century, from different dies, with the splendid head of Helios, almost full front to right; and one of the Hellenistic period, with the head of Helios, radiate, full front.

Samos. — Tetradrachm of the period 394–365 B.C., with the lion's scalp on the obverse, and on the reverse the fore part of a bull with an olive branch behind it, the magistrate's name, ΗΓΗΞΙΑΝΑ[Ξ, above, and the letters ΞΑ and a monogram below. (The coin is like that in the British Museum Catalogue, *Ionia*, pl. xxxv, 14, though not from the same die.)

Sicyon. — Drachma of the fourth century, with the chimaera (under the body ΞΕ), on the obverse, and a dove flying in a wreath on the reverse.

Syracuse. — Of the Syracusan types there are eleven specimens, — four tetradrachms of the archaic period, from different dies, each with the female head surrounded by dolphins on the obverse, and a quadriga, with Nike flying above it, on the reverse (one only has a symbol — a pistrix — in the exergue); a decadrachm signed by Evaenetos; two electrum coins (50 litrae) of the period 345–317, each with the laureate head of Apollo on the obverse

and a tripod on the reverse; a tetradrachm of Agathocles, with the head of Persephone, wearing the hair loose, on the obverse, and Nike crowning a trophy on the reverse; a silver stater of the period 306-289, with the head of Athena, wearing an uncrested Corinthian helmet, profile to right, on the obverse, and Pegasus, with a star above, on the reverse; a gold coin of Hieron II (weight, 67.6 grs.) with the head of Persephone (symbol, cornucopia) on the obverse, and a biga on the reverse; a silver coin (12 litrae) of 215-212, with the head of Athena, wearing a crested helmet, profile to left, on the obverse, and Artemis shooting to left, with a running dog at her side, on the reverse.

Terina. — Silver stater, with a female head, wearing fillet, profile to right, on the obverse, and a winged female figure seated on a square base, profile to left, on the reverse.

Thebes. — Silver stater, with a Boeotian shield on the obverse, and a figure of Heracles, of severe style, kneeling, stringing his bow, on the reverse.

Thurium. — Silver stater of the period 420-390, and distater of the following period, the latter a remarkably fine example, both of the Athena with the Scylla on her helmet and the rushing bull.

Zankle. — Silver drachma of the archaic type, with the dolphin in a sickle on the obverse, and a shell in an incuse pattern on the reverse.

[Photographs of all the coins above described, showing both the obverse and reverse, are sold at the Museum. The price of the complete set, in four plates, is \$2.00.]

In addition to the above, the Museum has received as a gift from Mr. G. W. Hammond, eighteen silver coins, — one of Alexander the Great, the others of various Roman emperors of the first two centuries of the empire.

GLASS. — Six specimens of colored glass vases, of late Graeco-Phoenician types: (1) A small, slender amphora of dark purple glass, with pointed base and two small handles, of exquisite shape; (2) a small, slender amphora of bright blue glass, with pointed base, long neck, and no handles; (3) a small, squat, round vase, with large mouth and one handle, of dark purple glass; (4) a "tear-jug," with pear-shaped body, of dark blue glass; (5) a small phial, with large mouth, of deep rose-colored glass; (6) a squat, round vase, with indented sides and no handles, of rose-colored glass. Not included in the Perkins Collection. (Abridged from EDWARD ROBINSON'S *Report to the Trustees.*)

EARLY CHRISTIAN AND MEDIAEVAL ART

GREECE

Gothic Architecture in Greece. — The Gothic monuments of Greece are to be published by M. Laurent of the French School at Athens. In the mean time, C. Enlart describes four of these monuments, — the Porch at Dafni, the Bell Tower at Mistra, the Church at Chalcis in Euboea, and the Church of Hypapandi at Athens. (*Rev. Art Chrét.* 1897, pp. 309-314.)

DELPHI. — Mediaeval Coins. — In *B.C.H.* XXI, pp. 26–39, M. Caron has given a summary account of four finds of coins of the Middle Ages, which have been made during the excavations at Delphi. The total amounts to more than sixty-five hundred pieces, and is discussed not in the order of discovery, but of probable deposit. Find B contains a total of almost twenty-five hundred pieces, including coins of the Princes of Achaea from 1245–1334, Dukes of Athens 1280–1308, also Louis IX of France, and others. This hoard must have been buried before 1346, as there are no coins of Robert of Tarentum, who came into power in 1346. The nineteen Venetian coins of 1368–1413 seem to have been mixed with this lot by mistake. Find Γ is composed in general of coins of the same period, and numbers two hundred and seventy-seven pieces. This hoard seems to have been buried between 1339–1342. Find Δ contains twenty-nine pieces of silver, and to judge by the variety belonged to some condottiere. It also belongs in the early fourteenth century. Find A contains upwards of four thousand pieces, and with the exception of three French deniers, shows only coins of the Greek barons, some of which had already been in circulation for one hundred and fifty years, and Venetian coins from 1328–1413. Three of these hoards seem to have been buried during the great confusion which prevailed in Greece in the early fourteenth century, as a result of the wars of the barons and the invasions of the Catalan Company and the Servians; the fourth was laid away during the period of Turkish attacks. In conclusion a few earlier important discoveries of mediaeval coins are mentioned.

ARMENIA

TREBIZOND. — Byzantine Inscriptions. — In *B.C.H.* XX, pp. 496–501, G. Millet publishes five Byzantine inscriptions from Trebizond. The longest relates to the purchase of the land for a church, called St. John of Petra, after a monastery at Constantinople. It is dated in 1306. Three others are on fountains erected in 1487, 1509, and 1506, apparently after the Greeks had been driven by the Turks into the quarter around the church of St. Philip, outside the walls. The fifth was once on the edge of a wall, and is dated in 1713. Numbers 2 and 5 are in iambic trimeters.

FRANCE

EARLY CHRISTIAN ENGRAVED MARBLES. — In the *Semaine Religieuse de Basançon*, Canon Souchet publishes two very interesting engraved blocks of marble, attributed respectively to the fourth and sixth centuries, one of which has been set in the high altar of the Cathedral of St. John at Besançon. It contains the early Christian symbols of the dove, the lamb, the monogram of Christ, and the Alpha and Omega. Near the circumference is inscribed *Hoc signum praestat populus celestia regna*.

The other engraved block contains the monogram of Christ and the Alpha and Omega, around which is inscribed *Apostuli. Et Martyres Memento*

nostri in conspectu Dñ. In each corner is a fish and an anchor. (*Rev. Art Chrét.* 1897, pp. 508-514.)

FRENCH CATHEDRALS. — In the *Architectural Record*, Vol. VII, No. I, Mr. Barr Ferree continues his *Chapters on the French Cathedrals of the Provence*; this article treats of the Cathedrals of Senez, and of Apt, two minor Cathedrals almost wholly overlooked by the Historians of Architecture. In Vol. VII, No. 2, of the same periodical, he treats of the Maritime Cathedrals, especially the Cathedrals of Vence, Grasse, and of Fréjus. In Vol. VII, No. 3, he describes the Cathedrals of Marseilles, Toulon, Adge, Maguelone, and Elne.

ANGOULÊME. — **Early Church.** — Near the Cathedral at Angoulême were found the ruins of an early Christian church, dating from the fourth century, known as Notre Dame de la Pesne, or, in Latin, **BEATA MARIA DE PAGINA.**

An account of this church is published by J. Mallat in *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1897, pp. 322-326.

ROUEN. — **Restoration of the Cathedral.** — The long-intended restoration of the west front of the Cathedral of Rouen is to be proceeded with immediately. (*Athen.* December 4, 1897.)

HOLLAND

DISCOVERY OF COINS. — A very important discovery of coins has been made at Escharen, in the south of Holland, of which Rev. Dr. C. Wilde gives an account in the *Museum* — a Dutch philological paper. The following is a translation:

"At Escharen, a little village about two miles to the south of Grave, a notable discovery was made about the middle of last April. Whilst digging in his field, situated not far from the parish church, a peasant discovered at the depth of about sixty centimetres a little jar of old Franconian workmanship, that proved to contain sixty gold pieces. These coins date, as far as we could make out, from the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries, and represent not less than thirty-one different types. Some are Byzantine, the majority are of Franconian (Merovingian) origin. Eleven of them are *solidi*, and weigh from three and one-half to four grammes. The rest are *trientes* (one-third *solidus*), some of them being considerably clipped. Thanks to the kind help of Dr. H. J. de Dompierre de Chaufepie, director of the royal collection of coins at the Hague, who showed great interest in the discovery, I was so fortunate as to succeed in determining a good number of the coins. Thus we found a neatly executed and well-preserved *solidus* with the effigy of the Emperor Zeno (474-491), besides several of the second coinages of Anastasius (491-518), Justinus I (518-527), Justinianus I (527-565), Justinus II (565-578), and Mauritius Tiberius (582-602).

"Among the Merovingian coins many are known already from other sources, but still they are rather rare. One *triens* is coined at Choe (Hoei?)

in Belgium), and shows the name of the mint master, Landigisilus; another is the work of Medo(v)aldus, the well-known coiner of Amiens; two others from the workshop of Bertulfus, at Orleans; one comes from Sidon (Sidonensium Civitas) in Wallis. In the imperial collection of coins at Vienna they possess a very old coin, that has on its reverse the words **BONCO VNIA CIVITAS**. At Escharen six specimens of this kind have been found. The inscription **AVDVLFVS FRISIA**, not yet explained with certainty, also appears on three pieces.

"Lastly I have to mention, together with several undecipherable coins, a few curiosities that are not to be found in any of the known standard works on coins (Prou, de Belfort, etc.). This is not the place to enter into many particulars about them. I confine myself, therefore, to mentioning the inscription **ACO †NIOM** (or **†NIOMAGO** Nimeguen(?)), that is to be seen on several pieces." (C. RAAIJMAKERS, in a letter dated September 20, in *Acad.* October 2, 1897.)

GERMANY

BERLIN.—**Recent Acquisitions of the Berlin Museum.**—Amongst the recent acquisitions of the Berlin Museum may be mentioned a thirteenth century statue of a king, possibly from the Cathedral of Rouen, and a fourteenth century Madonna from Pisa, though French Gothic in style. (*Rep. f. K.* 1897, pp. 76–78.)

HEIDELBERG.—**The Castle Older than Supposed.**—While repairing the Heidelberg Castle ruins the other day, some workmen came across a window group, the style of which revealed the fact that that famous castle was not begun in 1411, as heretofore believed, but about two hundred years earlier. (*New York Evening Post*, quoted in *Am. Architect and Building News*, October 23, 1897.)

HUNGARY

Ivories at Buda-Pesth.—H. Semper, in the *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1897, pp. 477–495, continues his careful description of the important collection of mediaeval ivories in the National Museum at Buda-Pesth.

ENGLAND

EXETER.—**Restoration of the Cathedral.**—The remarkable and, until now, unrestored west front of Exeter Cathedral—a sort of screen of niches filled with statues—is under repair, with considerable renewals of the sculptures. As this involves, of course, renovations of this valuable work of art as a whole, no antiquary or artist need stop at Exeter in order to see what fifteenth or sixteenth century carving was like. (*Athen.* September 18, 1897.)

ST. ALBANS.—**The Norman Church.**—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on December 2, W. Page made a report upon some recent

excavations at St. Albans, from which it appears that the Norman church, erected by Abbot Paul de Caen, did not extend, as has hitherto been supposed, to the present west front. The original Norman church probably resembled Norwich. He also referred to the recent discovery in St. Michael's churchyard, which is within the site of Verulamium, of some remains of a Roman column and of a Roman wall. (*Athen.* December 11, 1897.)

PETERBOROUGH.—**Care of the Cathedral.**—The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough have placed their church under the care of Mr. G. F. Bodley. The appointment is a much better one than was expected, and we hope that it may be regarded as a sign of the growth of a better feeling towards the old building than has been manifested lately by its official custodians. (*Athen.* January 15, 1898.)

RENAISSANCE ART

ITALY

Italian Painters.—In the *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1897, pp. 514-517, M. Gerspach continues his series of articles. (See *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1895, p. 482; 1896, pp. 123-219, on *Unknown or Little Known Italian Painters.*) He adds here some fifty names.

Van Dyck at Genoa.—In the *Archiv. Stor. Arte*, 1897, pp. 281-308, 360-397, Sig. Menotti gives a careful description of the paintings by Van Dyck at Genoa. The articles are abundantly illustrated.

Cosimo Rosselli.—In a recent work published by Tanfani Centofante (*Notizie di artisti tratte dai documenti Pisani*, 1896, pp. 129-130), documentary evidence is given to show that Cosimo Rosselli undertook to paint in fresco a portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Pisa on October 8, 1465, and that on February 8, 1466, he was paid for having painted there a Birth of Christ. Nothing of this now remains. (*Rep. f. K.* 1897, pp. 170-171.)

Italian Maiolica.—Students of Italian ceramic art and admirers of maiolica, will be glad to hear that Frederigo Argnani's new volume, which will be entitled *Il Rinascimento delle Ceramiche Maiolicate in Faenza*, will be shortly ready for publication. Like the professor's former volume, it will be copiously and splendidly illustrated in chromolithography. It will contain an appendix of "documenti inediti" contributed by Carlo Malagola. (*Athen.* September 4, 1897.)

ROME.—**The Borgia Apartments at the Vatican.**—In the *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1897, pp. 499-508, Barbier de Montault republishes, from his works referring to the Vatican, his description of these famous apartments now thrown open to the public.

ABBIATEGRASSO.—**Shrine of Donato del Conte.**—Not far from Abbiategrasso is an oratory in memory of Donato del Conte, a general under Francesco Sforza, who perished in the year 1478. This shrine, interesting chiefly on account of the frescoes of its façade, is published by Diego Sant' Ambrogio in *Arch. Stor. Lomb.* 1897, pp. 348-353.

FLORENCE. — Frescoes by Ghirlandaio. — A most remarkable discovery has just been made in the old Church of the Ognissanti in Florence — the famous frescoes of Domenico Ghirlandaio, which had long been considered as lost, and are thus described by Vasari: "The first pictures painted by Domenico were for the Chapel of the Vespucci in the Church of the Ognissanti, where there is a dead Christ with numerous saints. Over an arch in the same chapel there is a 'Misericordia,' wherein Domenico has portrayed the likeness of Amerigo Vespucci, who sailed to the Indies."

According to Monsignor Bottari's report it was believed that "when the Vespucci Chapel had, in 1616, gone to the Baldonnetti family, the paintings of Ghirlandaio had been covered with whitewash," and these frescoes had, therefore, frequently been searched for in that chapel, but always without success. It was only on February 1st last that Padre Roberto Razzoli dell' Ordine dei Minori Osservanti informed the Inspector of the Florence Monuments that, according to some old document he had seen in his convent, some ancient frescoes, painted at the time when the convent belonged to the Umiliati, ought still to exist in the Church of the Ognissanti: one, he said, in the Chapel of St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, representing a dead Christ; the other, in the Chapel of St. Andrew the Apostle (opposite to the first), representing the Holy Trinity. Two days later the two modest canvases which covered the walls of those chapels — St. Elizabeth of Portugal and St. Andrew the Apostle, painted by Matteo Rosselli — were removed, and the beautiful frescoes actually came to light. The "Dead Christ" and over it the "Misericordia" are undoubtedly by Ghirlandaio; the painter of the Holy Trinity is not yet ascertained. The fact is that the Vespucci family possessed two chapels in the Church of the Ognissanti, and that if the description of that church by Francesco Bocchi in his book *Le Bellezze della Città di Fiorenza*, published in 1591 — the first illustration of the beauties of Florence ever printed, — had been taken into consideration, the frescoes by Ghirlandaio would have been found before. They are described in that book as painted in the "second chapel to the right," and the second chapel to the right is just the one where they actually are.

The "Madonna della Misericordia" is painted in the lunette of the Chapel of St. Elizabeth. Under her mantle, held up by angels, Amerigo Vespucci and his family are kneeling, the men on one side, the women on the other. The figures are two-thirds life-size; Amerigo, a beautiful youth, next to the Virgin, is apparently twenty, the age he was at the time when this fresco was painted.

The "Dead Christ" is under the lunette: the body of the Saviour, the Virgin kneeling, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Magdalene, and other saints. In the background is the view of Jerusalem and the cross. The faces of the saints are supposed to be portraits; they are all dressed in costumes of the fifteenth century.

The frescoes are well preserved. They are precious not only as works of art, but also as containing the long-sought-for portrait of Amerigo Vespucci, the great navigator, whose fourth centenary Florence is going to commem-

orate with solemnity in the coming spring. (EUGENIA LEVI, in *Athen*. February 19, 1898.)

Michelangelo's Correspondence.—In the *Nation*, October 7, 1897, is a brief account of the Casa Buonarroti in Florence, to which is added the important announcement that the eight hundred letters written to Michelangelo, now preserved in the archives of the house, are to be published by G. Biagi, head of the Laurentian Library. The letters cover the period from 1506 to 1564.

VENICE.—The Lion on the Ducal Palace.—The new year will hardly have got well on its course when to the Doges' Palace in Venice will be restored the great Lion, erected there by Doge Andrea Gritti, who ruled from 1523 to 1538. To Gritti belongs the honor of restoring to Venice all the possessions she had held before the League of Cambrai. Gritti's monument was this Lion, set up before the middle gallery of the palace on the west side, twenty-three metres from the ground. After the fall of the Venetian oligarchy, vandals swept the lion away. The restored work, from the sculptor Urbano Bottasso, represents a majestic beast, at whose side kneels a Doge in robes of state. (*Exchange*, in *American Architect and Building News*, January 8, 1898.)

GERMANY

Albrecht Dürer.—Albrecht Dürer's famous engraving of the Triumphant Chariot of the Emperor Maximilian, is the subject of a careful article by Dr. H. Modern in *Mitth. K. K. Oest. Mus.* 1897, pp. 493-499.

Photographs of Paintings in the Museum at Stuttgart.—Those who are interested in the history of painting will be glad to learn that Hoeffle of Augsburg has photographed one hundred and eighty of the paintings in the Museum at Stuttgart. This gallery is especially strong in works of the Swabian school. (*Rep. f. K.* 1897, pp. 195-198.)

BERLIN.—Acquisitions of the Museum.—The Berlin Museum has recently acquired a painting by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, representing The Adoration of the Magi; it has also a finely preserved wooden statue of John the Evangelist, by Veit Stoss. (*Jb. K. P. Kunstsamm.* 1897, pp. 2-3.)

Two glazed terra-cotta Madonnas by Luca della Robbia and a *tondo* of the school of Donatello have also been acquired. The collection of German sculpture is enriched by a statue of St. Stephen by Riemenschneider. To the collection of paintings has been added a panel by Fouquet, a *Pietà* by Quentin Massys, a St. Sebastian by Marco d' Oggionno, and a landscape by Jacob Van Ruysdael. (*Rep. f. K.* 1897, pp. 76-78.)

AUSTRIA

VIENNA.—Acquisitions of Gallery.—In the *Rep. f. K.* 1897, pp. 133-146, Th. Frimmel gives a catalogue of the paintings acquired by the Gallery of Vienna since 1890.

ABBREVIATIONS

Acad. = Academy (of London). *Am. J. Arch.* = American Journal of Archaeology. *Ami d. Mon.* = Ami des Monuments. *Ann. d. Ist.* = Annali dell' Istituto. *Arch.-Ep. Mitth.* = Archäol.-epigraph. Mittheil. (Vienna). *Arch. Anz.* = Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Rec.* = Architectural Record. *Arch. d. Miss.* = Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. d. Art.* = Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Nap.* = Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Athen.* = Athenaeum (of London).

Berl. Phil. W. = Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Berl. Stud.* = Berliner Studien. *B. Arch. d. M.* = Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.* = Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.* = Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* = Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Com. Roma* = Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *Bull. d. Ist.* = Bullettino dell' Istituto. *B. Arch. Crist.* = Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Paletn. It.* = Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. *Byz. Z.* = Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. d. Arts = Chronique des Arts. *Cl. R.* = Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.* = Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C. I. A.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C. I. G.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C. I. G. S.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis. *C. I. L.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C. I. S.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Δελτ. 'Αρχ. = *Δελτίον 'Αρχαιολογικόν.*

'Εφ. 'Αρχ. = *'Εφημερίς 'Αρχαιολογική.* *Eph. Epig.* = Ephemeric Epigraphica.

Gaz. B. A. = Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

I. G. A. = Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Ins.* = Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sic. It.* = Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.

Jb. Arch. I. = Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* = Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen. *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* = Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *J. Asiat.* = Journal Asiatique. *J. Am. Or. S.* = Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. H. S.* = Journal of Hellenic Studies.

Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K. = Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Kunstchron.* = Kunstchronik.

Mél. Arch. Hist. = Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Athen. Mitth.* = Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Athen. *Abth. Röm. Mitth.* = Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. *Abth. Mon. Antichi* = Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Mém. Acad. Insc.* = Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. *Mus. Ital.* = Museo Italiano di Antichità Classiche.

Not. Scavi = Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.* = Numismatic Chronicle. *N. Arch. Ven.* = Nuovo Archivio Veneto.

Pal. Ex. Fund = Palestine Exploration Fund.

Rend. Acc. Lincei = Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.* = Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Arch.* = Revue Archéologique. *R. Crit.* = Revue Critique. *R. Art Chrét.* = Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Hist. d. Rel.* = Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Or. Lat.* = Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Ét. Gr.* = Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Num.* = Revue Numismatique. *R. Sém.* = Revue Sémitique. *R. Ital. Num.* = Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ital.* = Rivista Storica Italiana.

Sächs. Ges. = Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *S. G. D. I.* = Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften. *S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat.* = Società Romana di Storia Patria. *S. Ant. Fr.* = Société des Antiquaires de France. *Soc. Ant.* = Society of Antiquaries. *S. Bibl. Arch.* = Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Z. D. Pal. V. = Zeitschrift des deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Assyr.* = Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.* = Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Num.* = Zeitschrift für Numismatik.